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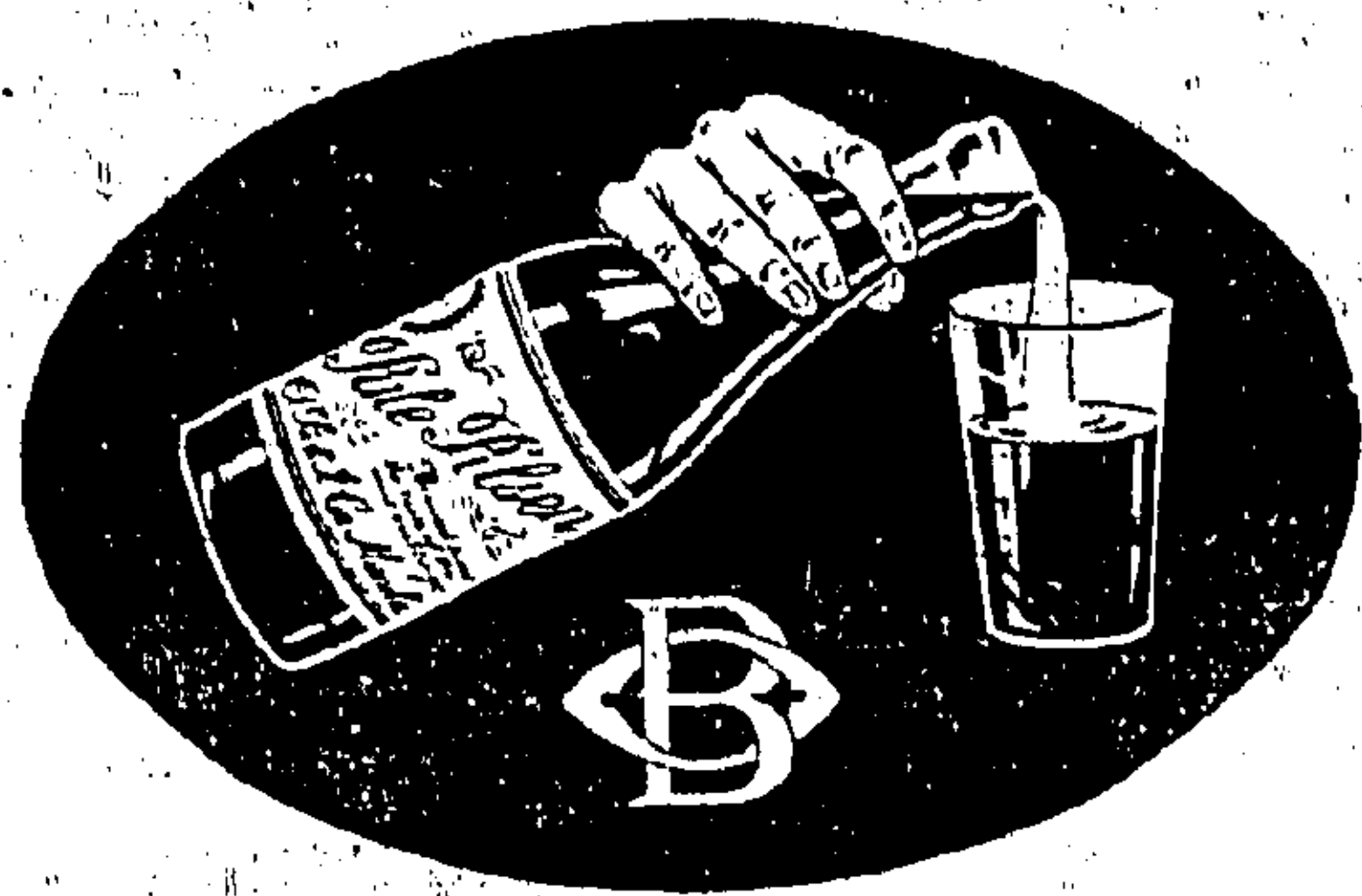
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7.30 "	7.40 "	
7.50 "	8.00 "	
8.00 "	8.20 "	19 "
	8.37 "	Non Stop
	8.47 "	Stopping
	8.54 "	Non Stop
	9.04 "	Stopping
	9.11 "	Non Stop
	9.20 "	Stopping
8.30 a.m.	10.00 "	every 10 minutes } Stop- ping
11.30 "	12.20 p.m.	15 "
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	6.44 "	Stopping
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	7.03 "	Non Stop
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SCOTTISH LETTER.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE
SEAFORTH.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, August 20th.

The short stay of the Prince of Wales in the Highlands was marked by an interesting function, the unveiling of a memorial bronze to the Seaforth Highlanders who gave their lives in the Great War. The Prince is honorary colonel of the regiment, and the memorial is placed over the East Gate of Fort George, the headquarters of the regiment. Similar bronzes have already been erected at Stornoway, Wick, Dornoch, Tain, and Elgin, all centres of the Seaforths, and there is a cross on Vimy Ridge.

Fort George is about 12 miles from Inverness and was built three years after the Stuart Rising of the Forty-five. General Wolfe was much impressed with it, and thought it would be "the most considerable fortress and best situated in Great Britain." That claim is well founded. It covers 10 acres, and contains accommodation for nearly 2,200 men. Fort George, it is said, had almost been chosen as the place of detention for Napoleon when the claims of St. Helena were put forward.

LABOUR ASPIRATIONS IN THE NORTH.

The Labour Party are credited with the intention of contesting a number of the Highland constituencies when the next General Election comes, and accordingly significance attaches to the amount of propaganda work now going on in the North of Scotland. I am informed that the Labour Party are considering the question of putting forward candidates for the Western Isles, Caithness, and Sutherland, and perhaps Ross and Cromarty. In the last two divisions the Labour feeling has never been tested, but the Labour organisers at headquarters place their hopes of success on three-cornered contests. It is understood that is a consideration they have in mind in regard to Argyllshire as well. The organisers' impression is that their party programme would appeal to fishermen and crofters, although they have no organisation locally like the other political parties.

CANADIAN SCOTTISH MINISTERS.

Although born in Canada, all three Ministers involved in the Dominion Cabinet changes, just announced, are like Canada's Prime Minister himself—of Scottish descent, and proud of it. Both parents—Alexander Robb and Jenny Smith—of the new Minister of Immigration and Colonisation, the Hon. James A. Robb, emigrated from Scotland. In the case of the Hon. E. M. Macdonald, the new Minister of Defence (who comes from Pictou, most Scottish of Nova Scotia's counties), it was his grandparents who crossed the Atlantic. The new Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Hon. Thomas A. Low, had a Scottish father (Alexander George Low) and an Irish mother.

PORTSMOUTH MINISTER FOR CHINA.

The Rev. Alex. Mair, of Portsmouth, who was recently ordained to the Christian Ministry, is returning to China next month under the auspices of the China Inland Mission. Mr. Mair was a distinguished student of the Bible Training Institute, Glasgow, and has already given nine years' service to China as a missionary. He also served for a period in France during the war with the Chinese Labour Corps. For the past two years Mr. Mair has acted as Deputation Secretary in Scotland of the C.I.M., with headquarters in Glasgow.

LANARKSHIRE SHEEP FOR KOREA.

A draft of Border Leicester rams and shearling ewes from the well-known Lanarkshire flock at Spittal, Biggar, are being shipped to the Live Stock Commissioner for Japan. The sheep were bought for the Government of Korea, which is under the suzerainty of Japan. Messrs. Murray have on more than one occasion furnished supplies of breeding stock to the Japanese Government. The Japanese, it is understood, are now rating more flesh food. A delegation appointed by the Australian Meat Council recently visited Japan with the object of exploiting the market there with the view of stimulating any existing demand and to open up a trade for frozen meat, and also to further the shipment of Australian cattle for slaughtering purposes. The delegation had also in view possible markets in China, the Straits Settlements, and Java. The Federal Government are reported to be favourable to a proposal for subsidising direct shipping to Eastern ports.

WILL OF SIR DUNCAN CARMICHAEL.

The late Sir Duncan Carmichael, Mars Hill, Greenock, and of Messrs. Gray, Daves & Co., merchants and shipowners, a director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., of the P. & O. Banking Corporation (Ltd.), of the British India Steam Navigation Co. (Ltd.), of the Eastern and Australian Steamship Co. (Ltd.), of the Hain Steamship Co. (Ltd.), of the Mercantile Steamship Co. (Ltd.), of Anderson, Green & Co. (Ltd.), of James Young & Co. (Ltd.), of the Strick Line (Ltd.), of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and of the East Indian Railway Co., left unsettled personal estate in Great Britain valued for probate at £234,250, of which his holdings in War Loans amount to £134,110, in the P. & O. to £25,001, in Messrs. Gray, Daves & Co. to £39,100, and in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China to £25,837. The testator left £25,000 to Sir Gabriel Wood's Marjorie Asylum, Greenock; £25,000 to the Orphan Homes of Scotland, Bridge of Weir; £25,000 to the Children's Convalescent Homes, Greenock.

PROGRESS IN NEXT
CENTURY.

Dr. Steimetz, the noted scientist who is engaged in research work for the General Electric Company, predicts that electricity will bring about an amazing transformation of human life a hundred years hence, and that people will toil no more than four hours a day. Another century will solve all the problems that now vex the inhabitants of the earth, and people will then be more amazed at our helplessness in the struggle for advancement than we are in looking back on the almost primitive days when the steamboat first appeared. Palls of smoke will no longer hang over the cities, the streets will be free from refuse, and people healthier in the centres of population. Every city will be "spotless," Dr. Steimetz says. If the nations spent as much energy in linking up means of communication with the inhabitants of stars as they did in prosecuting the war, it is not impossible that the plan would succeed. "Co-operative human effort will be the solution of most of the difficulties besetting mankind. Wars continue because men have not learned to struggle with each other, instead of against each other. They have not yet sufficiently grasped the philosophy of Christianity." In the doctor's opinion the collectivistic tendencies of the Slav peoples will make them the dominant race in the future. The individualism of the United States will persist, and civilisation there will be distinct from that of Europe, because Americans will continue to be a new race of people composed of all the races of the world.

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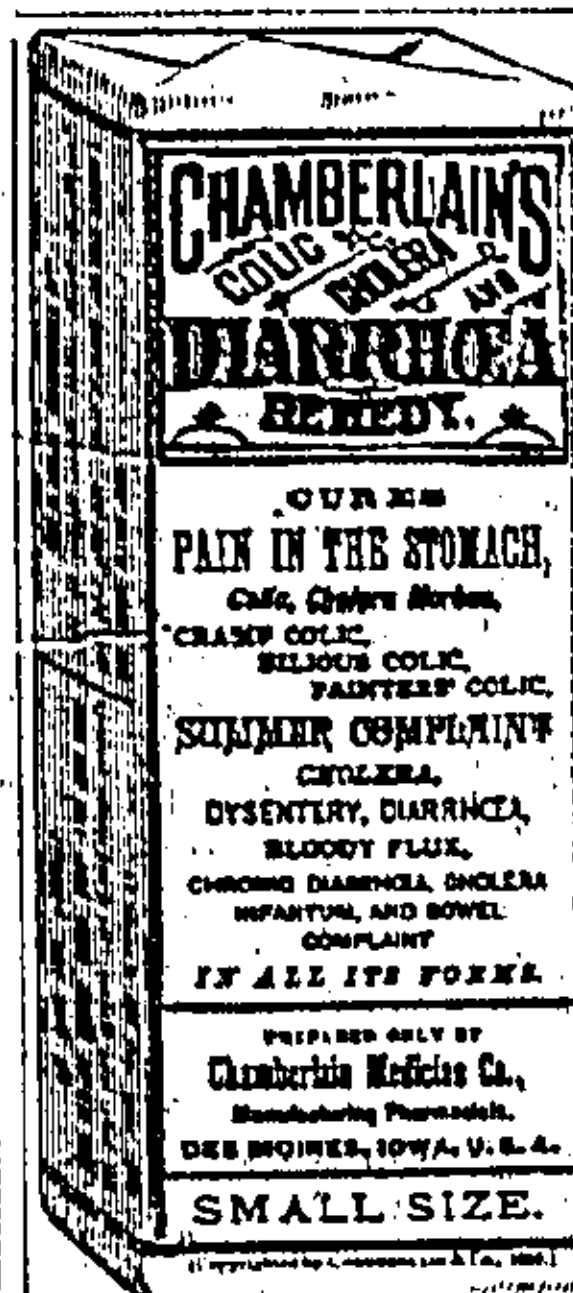
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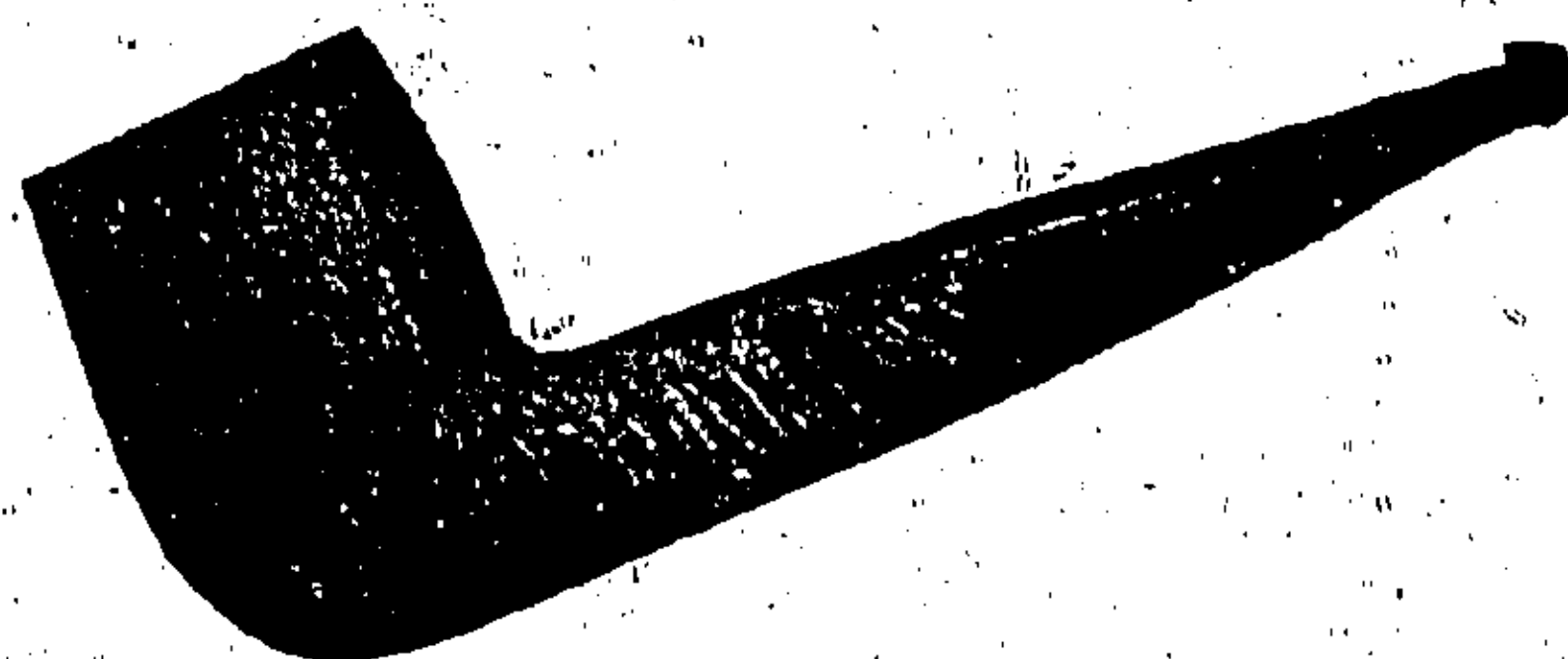
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**SIR A. GEDDES ON ELLIS
ISLAND.**

**DIABOLIC SUSPENSE AND MENTAL
TORMENT.**

"I WOULD PREFER SING-SING."

A vivid account of the ordeal through which immigrants awaiting admission to the United States have to pass at New York is given in the report of Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador at Washington, of a visit he made in response to numerous complaints of Ellis Island, the New York Immigration Station, of which Reuter a month ago sent us a summary.

Arrivals, he shows, are herded in wire cages behind locked doors, the clean with those who do not wash.

Medical examinations are carried out in crowded passages. Those temporarily detained suffer anguish and suspense which could be avoided.

Rather than be incarcerated on Ellis Island, he declares, he would prefer to be imprisoned in Sing-sing.

The report describes the unsatisfactory nature of the sanitary arrangements, asserts that the rooms for medical boards are unsuitable and inadequate, and laments the use of locked doors and wire cages, although Sir Auckland says that he is satisfied the work of the station could not be done without them. Sir Auckland proceeds:—

Nothing but hot water, strong soda and soaps, freely and frequently applied with a scrubbing-brush, will serve if real cleanliness is to be obtained. As a result of the presence of chronic dirt, the buildings are pervaded by a flat, stale smell. This is quite distinct from the pungent odour of unwhipped humanity. Both are to be met at Ellis Island. Indeed, the compound smell of old dirt and new immigrants is so nearly universal there that I should not be surprised if it were no longer noticed by the members of the staff. After leaving the island it took me 30 hours to get rid of the aroma, which flavoured everything I ate or drank.

BUNKS IN WIRE CAGES.

Sleeping accommodation for immigrants and detained persons is provided chiefly in two-tiered bunks. These, in most of the sleeping rooms, are arranged in wire cages, the alleys being roofed over with stout wire net.

I am sure that it is necessary to encase the bunks to prevent thefts and even more unpleasant outrages. Yet I can understand a certain reaction of annoyed surprise on the part of those whose only experience were of decent surroundings on being told to go to bed in a cage, even though the cage is necessary and provided for their protection.

The actual surface upon which the immigrant reclines is either woven wire or canvas, supported on metal laths. The canvases that I examined had not been long in use, not more than a few months, but the Immigration Commissioner said that they were not regularly changed or cleaned.

I cannot help thinking that it must be very unpleasant to sleep in the lower of these two-tiered bunks, when ill-luck places a brutalised sort of creature in the berth above.

GOOD FOOD.

The food is of good quality and well cooked. The dining-room is the cleanest room in the building—when meals begin. It is impossible, however, for any staff to keep it clean during meals, owing to what may be incorrectly described as the "table manners" of the guests, who incidentally use the floor as a universal slop bowl and refuse can. Generally, I thought the arrangements for feeding the best that could be expected. I saw the dinner served. It was excellent.

The essential problem of Ellis Island is the immigrants and would-be immigrants who create it. If they were accustomed to the same standards of personal cleanliness and consideration for their fellow Ellis Island would know few real difficulties, but they are not. Those who pass through the immigration station range from the highly educated and gently nurtured, now fallen into straitened circumstances, to the utterly brutalised victim of poverty and oppression in some scarce civilised land. They speak many tongues and dialects. They are lady, prostitute, mechanic, rabbi, and what-not are frightened, nervous, shy, and strange to their surroundings.

It really is remarkable to see how well the miserable mob of nervous human beings with all their worldly goods, are managed through the legally necessary examinations and are despatched to their destinations. The officials certainly deserve credit for what they do achieve.

They are ignorant of what is expected of them. Anxious and worried old men and women, young men, girls and little children drift about rooms into which they have been put, or crowd round doors which they think may open. The units in this heterogeneous mass of humanity obviously dislike some of their contacts with one another and yet like sheep follow where any leads. Like sheep, too, they have to be herded and, by hurdles, kept from straying.

From the waiting-room the men and women are called out in batches, male and female, for examination by the medical officers. An unpleasant experience awaits them. The rooms were not designed to provide facilities for the sort of medical examination now required by law. No separate dressing-rooms or cubicles are provided. The men strip to their trousers in a crowd jammed between cast-iron racks. They have to pile their things on the racks higgledy-piggledy—the clean clothes of the washed or the foul clothes of the unwashed. Personally, I thought it disgusting for the washed.

The inspections that I saw were, from the professional point of view, considering their purpose, thorough and effective; from the point of view of sensitive immigrant, distinctly unpleasant I should imagine. The examination of the female immigrants is made by women doctors.

The arrangements for undressing are similar to those for the men.

DIABOLIC PRACTICE.

I feel profoundly sorry for some of the temporarily detained—a mother waiting for a delayed child, or a father with his children anxiously watching for his wife to come to him. The very heart of the tragedy of Ellis Island is in the room of the temporarily detained. It is no one's fault, and cannot be avoided, unless immigrants to the United States are to be finally approved for admission in their own land before they set out upon their journey.

Every immigrant rejected by a board is told of his right to appeal to the Secretary of Labour. This arrangement, the theory of which is probably right, is in practice nothing short of diabolic. For days some wretched creature is kept in suspense. The appeal board at Washington, which advises the Secretary of Labour, works on paper records tampered. I have heard it said, by political pressure. The Secretary of Labour may be busy, overwhelmed perhaps, with work in connection with some labour dispute or anything. Days slip by, into weeks sometimes, before a decision is reached. When the doubt affects one member of a family—perhaps a child—the mental anguish must be excruciating.

The system is to blame. In my judgment, there can be no question that power to decide should be delegated by law to someone on the spot with the fact and the people before him. If the United States Government will expedite the decision of appeals so that the results can be announced within twenty-four hours of the completed collection of the facts, the anguish of Ellis Island will be appreciably reduced.

TORMENTS OF THE DEPORTED.

The conditions under which those refused admittance spend their time on Ellis Island are perhaps as satisfactory as the building will permit. Personally, I should prefer imprisonment in Sing-sing to incarceration on Ellis Island awaiting deportation.

To add to the mental torments of those sentenced to deportation, well-meaning, kindly people, with heads softer even than their hearts, seek to entertain them with what are called "Americanisation" addresses and cinematograph films. The purpose of these is to tell immigrants how great a country America is and to make them good citizens.

A "Red" under sentence of deportation has possibly views of his own on the subject of the United States. So, too, possibly, have those who are to be deported because they are in excess of their national quota. As a matter of fact, what Ellis Island needs, in my judgment, is to be relieved of the presence of about one-half of the people who are poured into it.

Ellis Island is too small to accommodate in comfort the numbers of immigrants that come to the port of New York.

The hospital, which is at once a maternity home and an asylum for the insane, has good arrangements.

SUGGESTED REFORMS.

After seeing Ellis Island and studying its problems I believe that it is true to say that it is impossible to administer any immigration station under existing United States laws without hardship and tragedy. If a system could be devised which would prohibit persons desiring to come to the United States from sailing from Europe or elsewhere without the certainty of admission to the United States, the problem would be almost entirely solved.

If I were asked to advise the responsible authorities, I should recommend: Put the existing buildings into a thorough state of repair and keep thoroughly clean.

Arrange through structural alteration for proper medical examination rooms. Do everything to expedite the handling of the immigrants, especially in the matter of appeals.

Provide a new station for criminal deportees.

Authorise United States Consuls to refuse visas to the passports of those obviously prevented by law from entering the United States.

Arrange, if possible, for all immigrants to be finally approved or disapproved in their home lands.

The ideal Ellis Island, Sir Auckland says, would have ground round it, so that those whose sojourn there could not be brief would have space to move about and to get away from what must often be a nauseating contact with their companions in detention.

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POISON IN RICE. CAUSE OF EPIDEMIC DROPSY.

Calcutta has suffered so much from the epidemic dropsy form of beri-beri that it will be surprised to learn of its release from the grip of the disease, says a correspondent of the Calcutta *Englishman*.

As far as medical experts can see, the establishment of rice mills in the outskirts of the city has been the potent factor in this emancipation from one of the most insidious diseases afflicting humanity. There was recently an epidemic in Howrah, but Calcutta itself was only very slightly affected, and Lieut.-Colonel J. W. D. Megaw, I.M.S., Director of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, who has made a study of the disease, has been unable to account for the comparative immunity of Calcutta from the disease except by attributing it to the difference in the source of supply of rice. The new rice mills near Calcutta now make storage of rice unnecessary and provide a steady stream of fresh parboiled rice. However, on the other hand, relief for its supplies of rice on the rice godowns.

According to Colonel Megaw, epidemic dropsy is due to the existence of a poison in the rice. The theory commonly held that beri-beri is due to a dietary deficiency has now been assailed, and Colonel Megaw's observations suggest a new channel of research.

EPIDEMIC IN CALCUTTA.

During the great outbreak of epidemic dropsy in Calcutta in 1918, Colonel Megaw found the disease among Europeans and Anglo-Indians living on a mixed European diet under circumstances which pointed strongly to rice intoxication, and in a recent severe family outbreak in Allahabad the diet of the affected family was exceptionally satisfactory, and one patient showed definite symptoms within a few days of becoming exposed to the conditions in which the rest of the family suffered from the disease. He had been in perfect health up till then and had been living in a distant place which was free from the disease. "Diet deficiency," Colonel Megaw says, "was not even a possible explanation in his case."

He is not willing to subscribe to the theory that beri-beri only occurs among the eaters of over-milled rice. "The epidemic dropsy form," he contends, "occurs among the eaters of parboiled rice and the broad differences in the disease manifestations of that form as compared with other forms found in eaters of over-milled rice, may be due to a difference in the composition of the poison, this difference being caused either by the action of a different microbe or action of the same microbe may be different because the rice acted on is different in composition or in physical characteristics." It is unnecessary, according to him, to accept Braddon's assumption that the specific organism which gives rise to the formation of the poison must be present in the rice before manufacture. It is possible that the rice may become infected afterwards, and the relative safety of parboiled rice may be due to the tough, protective coat of this form of rice rather than to the sterilization which it undergoes in manufacture.

WORK ON RICE-POISON.

Laymen may well leave the new school led by Colonel Megaw and the supporters of the dietary deficiency theory to settle the rights or wrongs of their views, but the decline in epidemic dropsy since the establishment of the rice mills in Calcutta is unmistakable, and if there is any connection between the outbreaks of epidemic dropsy and the conditions of storage of rice in places where hoarding is necessary it will not be long before the theory of a poison in the rice being the cause of the disease is put to test. Experimental work is proceeding on the isolation of possible poisons in rice. In certain samples of rice examined by Lebreton and Acton active poison has been found, and Acton has shown recently that these poisons when injected into the veins of experimental animals produce effects which are such as would be expected if they were the cause of epidemic dropsy. How far Acton's experiments have gone will be known shortly.

In the interim, as a safeguard against the disease, stress should be laid on the necessity for storing rice in the live and undamaged condition rather than in the dead and mutilated condition which exists after manufacture. It rather seems to support Colonel Megaw's theory that beri-beri is unknown among the rice-eaters of Bengal so long as they adhere to the traditional methods of storing the grain in the form of jaddy.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

TREATY RENEWED.

The Arbitration Treaty between the United States and Japan, which had expired, was renewed on August 23rd for a period of five years without modification. The treaty was originally signed in 1908, and was renewed in 1913 and 1918. The Notes exchanged to-day between Mr. Hughes and the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, Mr. Hara, contained the provision that if the 23rd anniversary of the signing of the treaty for American participation in a World Court the United States and Japan would consider an agreement by which disputes of the nature described in the treaty would be referred to the Court of International Justice.

A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

The *Nat. Daily News* last week had the following article on Sir Robert Ho Tung's activities in Shanghai:

Some months have elapsed since Sir Robert Ho Tung gave out in an interview his project of a round-table conference of the chief leaders in China, with representatives of the Powers attending, as the only way of salvation for China. More in earnest than is always the case with the airy sayings of the interviewed, Sir Robert has since been working hard to realize his scheme. It is this that has kept him in Shanghai longer than he meant to stay and he tells us that he will not return south until he feels reasonably sure of success. So many proposals have been launched for the saving of China; with much lip-service paid to each and nothing more, that one might be forgiven for despairing of remedy. But it cannot be maintained that Sir Robert's efforts have already met with a very fair measure of promise. He has two points in his favour: he is well known as a man of considerable means who has nothing personally to make or lose by his enterprise; and he is entirely outside all parties. The sincerity and disinterested nature of his aims has been extolled by all the best Chinese newspapers. He has a very "good press."

Since he has been in Shanghai Sir Robert has had prolonged personal interviews with the leaders of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Bankers' Association, the Native Bankers' Association, and the Educational Society, all highly important organisations. They have received his scheme enthusiastically and messages have been sent to all the Chambers of Commerce in China asking for their support. Mr. Chang Chien, the creator of the "model city" of Nantunghow, was at first disposed to be sceptical, but, after a personal conversation with Sir Robert, became as enthusiastic as the representatives of the institutions mentioned above. As our columns have shown from day to day, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, General Li Yuan Hung, General Lu Yung Hsing of Chekiang, General Tang Chi Yao of Yunnan, Marshal Tuan Chi Jui, the former Premier, and Marshal Chang Tso Lin, of Manchuria, have all written expressing their cordial approval of the proposed conference and promising their support. Nothing has yet been heard from Marshal Tso Kuo; the report that he had written agreeing to the scheme, which we quoted the other day from the Chinese Press, was misinformed. General Wu Pei Fu has also to give his consent. If support were promised from Paoingfu and Loyang, it should be possible to get to business at once. No other leaders would stand out, if all these mentioned agreed to confer.

That part of the scheme which might most easily excite criticism, is already done so to some small extent, is that delegates from the Great Powers should attend, on the obvious objection that the subject of discussion, being internal politics, should be left to the decision of the Chinese themselves. By all means, if they would decide. But there can be no suggestion that the Powers would have any axe to grind in being represented: as Washington showed, they are wont to prove themselves most benevolent to China when they come together on her affairs. And there are sound reasons for wishing their assistance. Take for example the question of disarmament of troops, which cannot be achieved without a loan, for which again help from the Powers is indispensable. Further, if the conference is to succeed, it must be composed of the Chinese leaders themselves who have expressed their approval of it. Nothing will come of a meeting at which only their delegates are present. To induce them to come in person, there could be no stronger motive than that the Great Powers were to take part, they in turn choosing, for the purpose, the most distinguished men available. It is possible that such a conference might be conducted concurrently with the one arranged for at Washington to consider the laying of a surtax. More than one suggestion has been thrown out at home that this meeting when it takes place should have a wider scope than was originally intended for it. The only drawback to this method of procedure is that it might make the proposal for a conference of Chinese leaders appear to come from abroad and it certainly should come from themselves.

But there is still a long way to go before the conference meets, whoever calls it. Nothing definite can be expected until the situation in the north has taken clearer shape. We do not suppose that Marshal

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINESE BANKERS WELCOME SOVIET ENVOY.

DINNER IN MR. KARAKHAN'S HONOUR.

A dinner was given by the National Association of Chinese Banks in honour of Mr. L. M. Karakhan, Envoy Extraordinary Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in the great hall of the Peking Bank recently.

The Chairman of the Association and Director of the Bank of China, Mr. Wang Keh-ning, was unable to attend the party for unforeseen family reasons, and, in his place, Mr. Chang Yung-ming, Vice-Chairman of the Association, presided over the dinner party. Among those present were Dr. Wang Cheng-tung, Director-General of Sino-Russian Negotiations, and Mr. Tehou Ho-hsiang, Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"We represent an association of twenty-two Chinese banks, and in their name I greet Mr. Karakhan," said Mr. Chang Yung-ming, in his welcoming speech.

"Russia and China are united by a contiguous land frontier, and mutual relations arise between them with other countries, leading to close economic bonds and trade. However, owing to political complications, relations practically ceased between Russia and China during the last years, from which both sides suffered. The Chinese people is eager, therefore, to restore them, and we, the Chinese bankers, wish it more eagerly than any one else."

"You, Mr. Karakhan," concluded the speaker, addressing himself to the Russian Envoy, "have built the new Russia with your own hands and you took an active part in the Russian Revolution. It was you who issued your well-known Declaration to China, which made a strong impression on Chinese public opinion. Your arrival is a cause of joy for the Chinese people, who welcomed you as an old friend, and the Association of Chinese Banks also welcomes you. Long live the Soviet Government! Long live Mr. Karakhan!"

In his reply, the Russian Extraordinary Plenipotentiary Envoy said in part:

MR. KARAKHAN'S SPEECH.

"I quite agree with the esteemed President that it is a matter of regret that relations having existed so long were discontinued during such a long time. Much damage has thus been done both to Russia and China. There is, however, no ground for losing hope, for new conditions will help a prompt renewal of former mutual relations between the two countries."

"I have no doubt but that very soon the Chinese National Banks—I stress the word Chinese, and not foreign, for there are many foreign banks in China which are carrying on their business of sucking out the national resources of this country—will get into contact with our economic life. We, on our part, will be glad to work hand in hand with the leaders of the financial and economic interests of China. When I was leaving Moscow, my attention was drawn to the importance of economic relations, and I hope the Chinese National Banks will play an all important, if not the first, part in the economic rapprochement between Russia and China."

Expressing once again his sincere gratitude for the welcome extended him, Mr. Karakhan declared he is glad to notice that the Chinese financial circles see and realize themselves the necessity of a rapprochement with Russia. "It is with these feelings that I raise my glass for the prosperity of Chinese industry and finance; and the future economic co-operations of our two great Republics," concluded the Russian Envoy.

Tso Kuo has yet given up hope of becoming President; it is certain that his followers have not. And if their schemes materialize, war seems inevitable. The great obstacle that ever blocks the way of peace in China is, not the leaders, but their subordinates' greedy ambition. That is the mainspring of all misgovernment and civil war; and when we remember how intimately patron is bound up with client in China and client with patron, the outlook is clouded with doubt. To counteract this, the only visible power lies with the mercantile guilds and chambers. Twice in recent times has public opinion proved its force, in the matter of the Kiangsu-Chekiang Peace Treaty, and less visibly, but none the less surely, in the baulking of the Tientsin clique's intrigues to make their chiefman President. Certainly there could be no worthier cause for which public opinion might rouse itself than the round-table conference.

SPORT.

POLO.

HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

The following games will be played to-day at Causeway Bay in order to give local enthusiasts a further opportunity of seeing the Shanghai players in action:—

MARRIED & SINGLE.

MARRIED.—Gen. Fowler, McMichael, Hickling and Boyd.

SINGLE.—Greig, Newbiggin, Bartholomew and Neville.

SERVICE PAST AND PRESENT F. "EWO."

SERVICES.—McMichael, Greig, Jadd and Meredith.

"EWO."—Hickling, Newbiggin, Boyd and A. N. O'H.

HOCKEY.

The following team will represent the Club in Whites on Thursday at 3.15 p.m. sharp at the Marina Ground, Kowloon, against the 2-4 Bomlay Grenadiers:—A. Bower, T. G. Bennett, G. Murray, Hett, E. J. R. Mitchell (capt), G. H. Piercy, Mcacock, E. L. Sim, W. J. Woodward, G. R. Moore, H. Owen Hughes.

I.R.C. ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Indian Recreation Club was held on Sunday evening at the Clubhouse, Sookampoo Valley, Mr. U. Ramjahn presiding. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts, the Chairman remarked that it was very creditable to the Club to have won the Hongkong Tennis League Senior Division for the second time in succession without incurring a defeat and also to have won the Hongkong Cricket League, Second Division, in the same year. An "At Home" was held on August 5th. The Commodore and Mrs. H. E. Grace honoured the Club with their presence and Mrs. Grace very kindly distributed the shields and prizes won during the year. He congratulated the Club on having laid a new bowling green, as well as some tennis courts, for which thanks were due to Mr. J. H. N. Mody, Mr. H. M. H. Nemaze, and the members who subscribed towards the cost of them. On the past year's working, a surplus of \$137.80 was shown, as against a deficit of \$313.00 in the previous year.

The report and accounts were adopted.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. J. H. N. Mody; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. D. Ramjahn; 1st XI Cricket Captain, Mr. A. C. Arulli; Vice-Captain, Mr. S. H. Ismail; 2nd XI Cricket Captain, Mr. D. Ramjahn; Vice-Captain, Mr. A. H. M. Samy; Baseball Captain, Mr. A. A. Ramjahn; Vice-Captain, Mr. J. S. Curran; Lawn Bowls Captain, Mr. U. M. Omar. Committee:—Messrs. F. Z. Alhaby, Juman Ali, A. C. Arulli, Bishen Singh, N. M. Bux, A. L. Fazlulhoy, S. Ismail, S. B. Ismail, Mohinder Singh, Nawab Khan, U. M. Omar, M. A. Razack, A. H. Ramjahn, G. Ramjahn and A. A. Samy.

On the proposition of Mr. S. F. Ismail, Messrs. M. Nemaze and U. Ramjahn were elected Vice-Presidents of the Club. As the constitution of the Committee provides for only one President, this resolution requires confirmation at an extraordinary meeting which will have to be called for the purpose.

Mr. S. F. Ismail referred to the honour done to the Club by the Interport Selection Committee in selecting three of its members, namely, S. A. Omar and H. D. Ramjahn, to represent the Colony at Tennis in Shanghai.

Mr. A. H. Abbas thanked Mr. U. Ramjahn for conducting the meeting, the outgoing Committee for the work they have done, and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. D. Ramjahn) for his arduous duties and for so ably managing the affairs of the Club during the past year.

THE TIDAL WAVE IN JAPAN.

THE LEGEND TRACED.

We have traced the tidal wave legend a good way round the coast, and have run it to earth at last, says *The Japan Chronicle*. The lower Tokyo wards were reported to have been swept by the wave, and so was Yokohama. But there was no wave. At Kamakura there was much talk about it, and it was even said to have washed away and drowned very distinguished people, but refugees from the place contradicted it. But there really was a tidal wave at Hayama. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. L. Warriner, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles, on the day of the earthquake, having changed their minds about a walk, were spending a lazy morning, and when the shock came were sitting on an immense rock near the shore. With the quake, the rock heaved like a ship in a storm, and, after rolling them off, threatened to crush them. After the first quakes were over, they were making for their house, when the wave came. Mr. Warriner just managed to grab his wife and, getting an arm on each side of her, clung to a big monumental stone, just outside a small temple. The wave fortunately did not go over their heads, but was right up to their necks. Mr. Warriner hung on like a leech, and resisted the back-saw successfully when the wave retreated. Mr. and Mrs. Charles were a little further ahead when the wave came, and only got waist deep in it. A forced bath at this time of year is no hardship, even when there is no shelter to return to afterwards, so none of them were any the worse for the adventure, but proceeded to extract what comfort they could from a house reduced to matchwood, while they waited for help, which came eventually in the form of an American destroyer.

TRIALS OF AN HOTEL PROPRIETOR.

LIVELY DOINGS AT THE KING EDWARD ON SATURDAY NIGHT.
EUROPEAN WITH A GRIEVANCE AGAINST MR. WITCHELL.

The Police Court proceedings usually of a dull character were enlivened yesterday morning, when there was a considerable amount of "dirty linen washed." During the hearing of a case heard before Mr. C. D. McBurne, in which a European named Thomas Jeffery, described as an Imports and Exports merchant, was charged with behaving in a disorderly manner and with using indecent language at King Edward Hotel on Saturday night. The complainant in the case was Mr. John Witcheil, the manager of the hotel.

Giving evidence, Mr. Witcheil said that on the 29th ult., at 8.30 p.m., he was called to the bar of the hotel where apparently there had been a struggle between the defendant and two or three other men. By the time he arrived one of the men had left the bar, but he heard the defendant abuse a gentleman called Mr. William Stewart. He was using most disgusting language. On being ordered to leave the bar the defendant refused and used the most disgusting and highly filthy language to witness himself. Witness told him that he would not be allowed to have any more drink in the hotel. "I would not like to use the language he used to me then," added Mr. Witcheil. "I ordered him to leave the bar, telling him if he did not go he would be locked up. The defendant said he could not do this as he had no authority. As soon as I went out to call the police the defendant ran out of the hotel. Ten minutes later he returned and I went into the bar and tried to arrest him, but he ran out again. Evidently he returned again and I called in the police and had him arrested. His language was most depraved. At 10.30 p.m. after he had been bailed out he returned to the hotel once more, this time making an appearance in the public lounge. I saw him there and he shouted to me 'I want to talk to you,' and added 'Come in here,' pointing to my office. I told him to leave the hotel but he refused so I put him out and if I had found a policeman I would certainly have had him locked up."

Cross-examined by the defendant, witness said he did not see the so-called assault take place, but he saw a man leave the bar and heard the filthy language used "but," added Mr. Witcheil, "I am too ashamed to repeat it."

The defendant: Can you repeat the language, Mr. Witcheil?

The Magistrate: Is it necessary, Mr. Jeffery?

The defendant: Well, I am not in the habit of using filthy language. Mr. Witcheil is pretty good at running down another man's character. (To Mr. Witcheil): As you say, you came into the bar and started off in a loud voice and a domineering manner. Didn't you call me a low-down scoundrel and everything else?—I did not.

What did you say to me?—I saw you abuse Mr. Stewart.

Is he here? Why is he not here? He said he would come—I cannot tell the reason why he is not here.

Has there not been a certain amount of ill-feeling during the last three months owing to the fact that I caught you, Mr. Witcheil, reading one of my private documents—a certain contract which I left behind in the public bar? My name was on the paper and it was obvious that it belonged to me. You have never liked me since, Mr. Witcheil, and I don't mind saying I don't like you for your overbearing manner, and because of your overbearing manner you came and threw me down stairs!

Witness: That was some months ago. There was no trouble about it. The defendant rushed into the bar and snatched the paper out of my hand just as I had picked it up.

When I took it out of your hand were you reading it—yes or no?—You left it in the hotel. I did not know what it was.

You are manager of the hotel and you should have respected the confidence entrusted in you. There are more cases from your hotel than any other one I know of.

The Magistrate: Have you known the defendant for any length of time?

Mr. Witcheil: About three months, and out of that time I have been away for five weeks.

Has there been any bad feeling?—None whatsoever.

The defendant: I say there has been for a long time.

Later the defendant asked: "Was I indicted?"

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FUEL CONSUMPTION TRIALS. SUNDAY'S EVENTS AT KOWLOON.

The fuel consumption test, held at the junction of Tai Po and Lai Chi Kok Roads on Sunday under the auspices of the Hongkong Automobile Association and the *Hongkong Telegraph* proved great success. There were cars, combinations, and motor-cycle solos of every description, and the scene was an animated one. The total run was 641 miles to Fanling via Castle Peak and back, and the judging was worked by reckoning the tonnage, and the miles per gallon of petrol used. Each machine had its tank filled and sealed in the presence of the judges. Mr. G. A. Walker acted as official sealer, and Lieutenant Walsh as recorder. Mr. F. Baker checked the competitors in at the Fanling end, and valuable assistance was rendered by Messrs. C. D. Lambert, S. C. Saunders, J. Parsons, T. N. MacReynolds, F. P. Frank, J. Smith, A. G. Hewitt, and H. Hine. The winning motor car was that of Mr. J. Parsons, a 6-cyl. Buick, driven by Mr. A. H. Rowe; Mr. G. H. Wilson's 6-cyl. R. B. Knight was second, and H. E. the Governor's car, a 4-cyl. Crossley, was third.

In the class for Motor Cycle combinations the winner was Mr. A. Gascon on a Harley Davidson. Mr. C. W. Jeffries was second on a Royal Enfield, and Mr. F. X. Remedios was third.

In the class for solos Mr. Young on an Indian Scout was awarded first prize. Mr. H. W. Chaney on a Triumph and Mr. R. W. Smith on an Indian Powerplus were second and third respectively.

Mr. Witcheil: You were none too fresh. You were under the influence of drink very badly.

Didn't I go to the Police Station quietly? Didn't I call for chairs to go there and didn't I offer to go myself?—You had to come.

And didn't I come back from the Police Station in a gentlemanly manner and asked the boy if I could please see you?—The boy came and told me and when I came out you said 'I want to speak to you' in a very abrupt way.

And what did you do to me, Mr. Witcheil? You immediately caught hold of me and threw me down the steps in the same manner as you have thrown other people out. I don't want to go to your hotel again. How many men have you thrown out of the hotel, Mr. Witcheil?

The Magistrate: That was nothing to do with the case.

The defendant: Well, it shows his general character. He has more cases in Court than any other place.

The defendant to Mr. Witcheil: Haven't you got rather a loud voice and domineering manner?—You have heard my voice.

Evidence was next given by an Indian constable who arrested the defendant. When he arrived at the hotel Mr. Witcheil and the defendant were talking in loud voices but the defendant was speaking in the loudest tone. At the Central Police Station he saw Mr. Witcheil catch the defendant by the collar and the defendant catch Mr. Witcheil by the neck.

Asked by the defendant how many times he had been called to the King Edward Hotel during all the time he had been on duty in the vicinity of the King Edward Hotel, the constable said he had been called twice in three tours of duty extending over a period of 12 hours.

This was the case for the prosecution and the defendant commenced his defence by stating that he would like to press the case for assault. "I have very good reference as to my character," he said. He then went on to repeat his former statement, that if he used bad language he would like to hear what it was. "I am a married man," he added, "and I do not do this sort of thing. I think the man who is in the wrong is that man there (nodding his head in the direction of Mr. Witcheil). Furthermore I would like to state that he has more cases brought here than anybody else. I would like to show that my personal character is a good as his."

The Magistrate pointed out that Mr. Witcheil had held an hotel licence for a considerable number of years, so apparently there could be absolutely nothing against him.

The defendant continued to try and defame Mr. Witcheil but the Magistrate ended the case by registering a conviction.

He asked if anything was known about the defendant and on receiving a reply in the negative imposed a fine of \$5.

The defendant then left the Court, but returned a minute later and asked his Worship if he could bring a charge against Mr. Witcheil for assault.

"Oh, certainly," replied his Worship.

SUMMARY COURT. TENEMENT OR GODOWN?

In the Summary Court yesterday morning, before His Honour the Puisse Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz), Wong Tak Hing and Man Fat Lung for possession of the ground-floor of No. 1, Tit Hong Lane, and \$55 mesne profits. It was stated that the premises were let on a tenancy which legally expired on July 29th, and were let to the defendant as a warehouse.

Mr. McCallum, appearing on behalf of the plaintiff, stated that his client took over the whole of the building, No. 1, Tit Hong Lane, from another man in 1921, and at that time the defendant was in possession. Plaintiff, therefore, automatically became the defendant's landlord. The premises were let to him originally as a warehouse for storing green groceries. He understood the defence was that the premises were let as a domestic tenement, but the plaintiff denied this. No one was ever seen sleeping on the premises, neither were there any pots and pans, bedding, or anything to indicate that the premises were being used as a tenement.

Mr. F. G. Vaux, appearing for the defendant, claimed that the premises were in reality a domestic tenement, and therefore, under the terms of the Rents Ordinance, defendant could not be turned out. There were people living on the premises, and the rest of the building was used as a domestic tenement.

His Honour decided to adjourn the Court and go and see the premises. After viewing the building His Honour came to the conclusion that the premises were a domestic tenement, within the meaning of the Ordinance and gave judgment for the defendant.

A WATCHMAN'S PLEA.

BANK THAT LACKED THE ENERGY TO WIND ITSELF UP.

An Indian watchman sued the Managing Director (Chi Ku), of the Chinese Industries Development Bank and Corporation, Ltd., in the Summary Court yesterday morning before His Honour the Puisse Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) for the sum of \$37.50, one and a half months' wages for services rendered as watchman.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ, representing the plaintiff, said the Indian was originally engaged by the Bank as a watchman and had his salary paid regularly on the 15th of every month. The time came when the Chinese Industries Development Bank and Corporation, Ltd., in spite of its grandiloquent title, became insolvent. This took place about the middle of February last and in consequence the whole of the staff were dismissed, excepting the plaintiff, who was engaged by the defendant to watch the Bank while he was spending his time getting in the Company's assets.

"The Bank," said Mr. Russ, "has never actually gone into liquidation, since no one has had the energy to wind it up; but it does nothing and receives nothing, and is dormant, without any staff or business." When the time came that the plaintiff's wages fell due he approached the man who engaged him, the defendant, and asked for the two months' wages due to him. He was offered the \$25 due to him for one month, but refused to take it, as he was under the mistaken impression that by doing so he was forfeiting his right to the rest of his money. The Bank now owed him \$37.50.

Mr. C. H. Lyson, defending, said it was untrue that plaintiff was paid from the 15th of each month to the 15th of the next month. He was paid on the first of each month, and they had receipts to prove this. They had offered him the \$25 due to him for that month and he had refused to take it.

In questioning the defendant on the Bank's affairs, Mr. Russ frequently used the phrase, "closing of the Bank."

Defendant objected to this, as he alleged the Bank had not closed, but "merely suspended business."

His Honour finally remarked that after some difficulty in judging, he gave judgment for the plaintiff.

ARMED ROBBERIES.

Two armed robberies took place on Sunday night in the Western district. In one case a sum of \$1,500 and a watch valued at \$20 were taken from two safes in the Kung Yik Poultry depot at No. 167, Dog Vaux Road West by seven robbers, all armed with revolvers. One man has been detained on suspicion.

About the same time another armed robbery took place in an unnumbered house at the back of the Sanitary Inspector's quarters at Kennedy Town which is occupied by a married woman. Four robbers were engaged in the operation and they got away with \$140. Two men have been detained by the police on suspicion.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

RESTAURANT SCHEME CARRIED THROUGH SUCCESSFULLY.

A meeting was held at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering the report of the Chamber's representatives on the Joint Committee of the British and Chinese Chambers of Commerce in connection with the British Empire Exhibition. The Hon. Mr. Chow Shou-on presided over the meeting and there was a good attendance.

The Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall, reporting on a meeting of the joint committee held on September 25th, said that news had been received from England of the appointment of Mr. C. H. P. Hay, formerly of the Union Insurance Company, to be secretary of the London Committee of the exhibition. At this meeting of the Joint Committee, he said that the Chairman invited the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and the Chinese representatives to discuss the restaurant scheme with three Chinese gentlemen interested in the restaurant business, and he was glad to say that the arrangements had been carried through successfully. He went on to say that advice had also been received from London that all goods intended for the Exhibition had to be in England by March 1st 1924. It was therefore essential that Chinese merchants should pack their goods early. The number of Chinese to be sent to the Exhibition from Hongkong had been increased from 125 to 175. This increase was mainly due to the large number of Chinese now required for the restaurant scheme.

Mr. Kotewall went on to say that it was the desire of the British Chamber that the personnel of the Chinese restaurant should include a number of Chinese musicians. The three Chinese gentlemen arranging the scheme, he was glad to say, had agreed to arrange this.

Referring to the financial part of the scheme Mr. Kotewall said that at one of the previous meetings of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce a number of Chinese had expressed an opinion that the \$100,000 voted by Government, as a guarantee fund against loss should be expended before the \$50,000 collected by the Chinese Chamber for the same purpose should be drawn upon. He was pleased to say that a reply had been received by the Government proposing that the two amounts should be expended together on a basis of two-thirds by the Government and one-third by the Chinese.

The Chairman called for a vote on the Government proposal.

Mr. T. N. Chau, moved and Mr. Ho Kwong seconded that the Government proposal be adopted. The motion was carried.

Mr. Kotewall mentioned in conclusion that Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son through their Hongkong Agent (Mr. Abney) had kindly offered to assist the Chinese in booking through passages to London and that they would give advice concerning conditions in London.

SIR JOHN OAKLEY ATTENDS LAND SALE.

Sir John Oakley, who is at present visiting the Colony for the purpose of surveying the military lands in Hongkong on behalf of the War Office, and his secretary (Mr. R. N. Cobb) attended a public auction of Crown land yesterday afternoon at Volunteer Headquarters. The sale was conducted by Mr. Parker Ross (Superintendent of Crown Lands) and Sir John and his secretary occupied seats on the Superintendent's platform. The attendance at the sale was as large as ever and the bidding just as keen. Prices advanced sharply and three lots put up for auction were soon disposed of. The first lot offered was a combination of two lots on the Kowloon City along Kok Fui Road. These two lots had a combined area of 24,000 square feet. The upset price was \$18,450. After a few timid offers, bidders became bolder and the price was advanced mainly by \$2,000 and \$1,000 bids, interspersed with a number of smaller bids, to \$22,000 at which figure it was purchased by a Chinese. The price realised works out at just a little over 92 per square foot. The next lot offered, is situated on Victoria Road, and has an area 31,715 square feet. The upset price was \$7,500 and by a series of \$1,000 bids and of smaller ones the price quickly rose to \$21,100, the purchaser being a Chinese. Another lot situated on the same road with an area of 17,885 square feet and an upset price of \$4,577 was sold for \$12,000, also to a Chinese.

REQUISITES OF THE MODE

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FOR

CHILDREN.

CABLES.

LATENT CHAOS.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SERIOUS UNREST IN GERMANY.

SERIOUS FRACAS AT DUESSELDORF.

Duesseldorf, September 30th.

Four police and twelve separatists were killed, while a large number were wounded at Duesseeldorf as the result of a conflict in which the former charged a big body of demonstrators who journeyed to Duesseeldorf in special trains, with the expected object of proclaiming a Rhine-land Republic.

It is reported that French troops in armoured cars intervened after the police charge and arrested them.

BERLIN, September 30th.

Another version adds that the demonstrators marched along empty streets, as the public generally had complied with the Trade Union request to absent themselves as a protest.

Many of the demonstrators were armed, having disarmed green policemen along the route.

POLICE LOCKED UP BY FRENCH TROOPS.

PARIS, September 30th.

Advices from Duesseeldorf state that 4,000 separatists reformed and proceeded to the station, where a Roman Catholic priest, Father Krempers, in a rousing speech denounced Berlin terroristic measures against the movement.

The city is now quiet, the arrested police having been lodged in the station cells under a military guard with fixed bayonets.

An enquiry will be opened to ascertain why the police intervened in disobedience to the Occupation Authorities' orders.

COMMUNISTS THE AGGRESSORS AT DUESSELDORF.

LONDON, September 30th.

Independent accounts from Duesseeldorf leave it uncertain as to who were the first aggressors, but there are strong indications that they were the Communists, who are known to have determined upon the breaking up of the Separatists' meeting. It is said they started firing and the Separatists replied wildly.

POLICEMEN BEATEN TO DEATH WITH LEAD PIPES.

It is doubtful if the police fired into the mob, although they were the targets of an attack. The most horrible incident was the fate of two policemen who were disarmed by French troops and who fell into the hands of the Separatists and were beaten to death with lead pipes.

SIGNS OF A MONARCHIST RISING IN BAVARIA.

LONDON, September 30th.

The situation in Bavaria shows signs of bubbling over in consequence of the defiant attitude adopted towards the Reich on account of Von Kahr's suspension by the executive. The regulations based on the Reich's martial law decree, are highly resented in Berlin, being condemned as illegal.

The Berlin Press is calling on the Stresemann Cabinet to act firmly and uncompromisingly.

A significant incident took place at Munich, yesterday, on the occasion of the visit of the ex-Crown Prince Rupprecht, to unveil a war memorial in the presence of 20,000 soldiers. Prince Rupprecht and his wife were not only attended by Von Kahr, who is a staunch Monarchist, but by Premier Von Knilling and General Lossow, who is the Reich's own Dictator at Munich. The ex-Crown Prince was greeted with thunderous shouts of "Long live King Rupprecht!" "Long live the Queen!"

von Kahr has further angered the Central Government by repressing and disarming Socialist organizations who oppose the restoration of a Monarchy in Bavaria.

REVOLUTION TO BE RUTHLESSLY SUPPRESSED.

BERLIN, September 30th.

The revolutionary movement which originated with the Nationalist organizations has broken out at Kuestrin, fifty miles from Berlin.

The insurgents attempted to disarm the garrison and to occupy the fortress, but they were repulsed and the Nationalist leaders were arrested by the Reichswehr, whose commander summoned reinforcements of the Reichswehr from neighbouring towns.

(Continued on page 1 of next column.)

LATEST CABLES.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

ECONOMIC TIES OF THE EMPIRE.

London, September 30th.

The stage was set for the opening Imperial Conference at Downing Street to-day.

The Economic Conference will open to-morrow and all the Dominions' Premiers have assembled except Mr. Bruce (Australia) who is due in a few days.

The proceedings will open with an address by Mr. Baldwin, in which it is expected he will throw more light on his recent meeting with M. Poincare. Keen interest in the conferences is reflected in the attention devoted to its forthcoming labours. The foreign diplomatic world is also manifesting interest, though from different angles. The problems which it is considered will loom the largest to the United States and Japan, relate to the future economic ties of the Motherland and the Dominions, naval balance in the Pacific, immigration and the colour bar.

THE "ISOLATIONIST" MOVEMENT.

On the other hand, the European Governments are chiefly concerned with the Dominions statesmen's views on the so-called isolationist movement, and there is an impression abroad that General Smuts (Africa) is the only overseas Premier who is strongly in favour of a continuance of close British co-operation and intervention in European affairs; otherwise, it is thought that the new All-British policy will be tempered, at the most, by strong support for the League of Nations.

BRITISH ENTERPRISE IN FAR EASTERN MARKETS.

Friendship with America and the expansion of British enterprise in the Far Eastern markets will be warmly urged by the Dominions.

LARGE CROWD WITNESSES ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES.

LONDON, September 30th.

The Conference has opened. In spite of a grey drizzle, the crowd in Downing Street was large enough to necessitate the attention of the police. Hundreds of photographers made wild rushes for door No. 10 as the delegates arrived.

Mr. Baldwin and the Duke of Devonshire were early on the scene. Mr. Massey (New Zealand) was the first Dominion representative to appear, after whom came Lord Curzon (Foreign Secretary), Major Sir Philip Lloyd George (President of the Board of Trade), Lord Peel (Secretary for India), Sir Maharajah Alwar, the latter and his secretaries attired in gorgeous Oriental robes. Mr. D. A. Lal, Rt. Hon. Wm. L. Mackenzie King (Prime Minister of Canada), Mr. William Warren (Premier of New Zealand), General the Rt. Hon. S. C. Smuts and his Ministers, Hon. H. Burton, K.C. (Minister of Finance, S.A.), and Hon. J. de Wet, K.C., and last the Irish Free State representatives Mr. Wm. T. Cosgrave and Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald.

The various delegates to the Conference arrived in motor cars carrying the flags of the various Dominions.

It was noteworthy that the sole exception to the conventional top hat in the morning was General Smuts, who was wearing a grey "trilby" and a blue serge suit.

Mr. Baldwin welcomed each delegate individually in the Cabinet room.

EARLIER CABLES.

DEMONSTRATION OF SEPARATISTS ENDS IN PANIC.

PARIS, September 30th.

Twelve thousand Rhineland separatists demonstrated at Duesseeldorf to-day in the presence of a crowd of 45,000. They went in procession through the square shouting: "Favour separation!" When speeches were about to begin, bullets were fired from behind the iron shutters of a shop. The crowd took panic, and a number of persons were wounded, and many women and children were trampled underfoot. The square speedily emptied, and the railway station was besieged by masses of frightened people seeking to leave the town.

FRENCH TROOPS INTERVENE.

PARIS, September 30th.

A French despatch from Duesseeldorf suggests that imperial German plainclothes police were responsible for breaking up the separatist demonstration, and asserts that they mingled with the crowd and started a disturbance, whereupon uniformed police fired on the demonstrators, many being wounded and killed in French ambulances. It is reported that some of the demonstrators were killed. Detachments of French troops and gendarmes afterwards entered the police barracks, and arrested the police there.

BAVARIA AND THE REICH.

MUNICH, September 30th.

It is officially announced that the Reich laws for protection of the Republic are no longer operative in Bavaria.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

TRUCE MEANS NOTHING: EXECUTION IS EVERYTHING.

PARIS, September 30th.

At the unveiling of a war monument at Bois D'Ailly M. Poincare said Germany daily gave fresh proof of her failure to understand. The Reich in proclaiming the necessity for ceasing passive resistance in the Ruhr sought to cover its retreat by the discharge of blank ammunition, but when the Reich contested the legality of the occupation of the Ruhr and accused the French and Belgians of oppressing and maltreating the inhabitants, it was an audacious inversion of roles, the Reich attributing to the French and Belgians crimes perpetrated against the latter by the late German Government's orders. France must therefore remain on guard. The Berlin Government could not do otherwise than end resistance in the Ruhr. It was no longer able to finance it, and knew it ran the risk of separating the local populations from Reich, but the grudging proclamation being inevitable the truce meant nothing. "Execution was everything," M. Poincare continued.

"We are waiting for Germany to act. She has given up laying down conditions. This is good, but it now behoves her to show us she is really prepared to facilitate for us in the occupied territory the development of the pledges seized. If Germany asks us to withdraw the measures taken which we consider indispensable for our security or the payment of reparations, if she has an *arriere pensee* that she may receive from us concessions in exchange for mere words of resignation, we shall not have advanced towards the *detente*. The moment therefore has not yet come to consider our task as ended. To-morrow's work is more difficult than what we have accomplished. I do not doubt that public opinion will continue to sustain by its clear-sightedness and sangfroid the French Government's resolve to obtain peace and justice. France has not yet secured the victory which the treaties guaranteed her, but she will secure it. We have sworn it, and shall keep our oath."

LON. COUNCIL ELECTION.

ASIATIC STATES EXCLUDED.

GENEVA, September 30th.

In connection with the election of Uruguay, Brazil, Belgium, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Spain as non-permanent members of the Council of the League of Nations, it is noteworthy that China, which obtained only ten votes, has been eliminated for the ensuing year in favour of Czechoslovakia, whose representative, Doctor Benes, has been very active on the Reduction of Armaments Committee, while Persia and India, with fourteen and two votes, respectively, and the Netherlands, with four, have also been unsuccessful. The Chinese delegation protested against China's non-election, asserting that the principle of geographical distribution of non-permanent members had not been respected, and deploring the restriction of choice of non-permanent members of the Council depriving the Council of the important co-operation of at least one Asiatic State. The delegation fears that the non-observance of this principle may discourage the Far Eastern states, and hopes the possible consequent lack of interest by the League in China will not change into her temporary or even permanent abatement, which would be very regrettable in the interests of all concerned.

THE JANINA DECISION.

PROTEST BY GREEK GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, September 30th.

An Athens message says it is semi-officially stated that a Greek Note, replying to the decision of the Conference of Ambassadors, has been handed to the French Minister, on September 29th, and very strongly protests against the decision. It disputes the allegation that Greek officials failed in their duty, and asserts there is a general conviction that the crime of Janina was committed by Albanian assassins, whom it is impossible to apprehend in view of the proximity of Albanian territory. It complains that the penalty is excessive, and urges the Conference to submit the decision to the Court of International Justice at the Hague.

LATEST CABLES.

SOVIETS' AGGRESSIVE AIMS.

TROTSKY'S DENIAL.

Moscow, September 30th.

Trotsky, denying that the Soviet had aggressive aims, stated that the Red army had been reduced by half-a-million, and was daily diminishing. It is assuming the character of a peace militia.

EARLIER CABLES.

COLLISIONS IN BRITISH WATERS.

REMARKABLE SERIES OF MISHAPS.

LONDON, September 30th.

There has been a remarkable series of collisions in the Channel, in a dense fog, resulting in the sinking of the French steamer *Arbonne* and the British schooner *Phoenice*. Half a dozen others succeeded in reaching port badly damaged.

The outward-bound Cunard s.s. *Seydlitz* was obliged to return to Liverpool as the result of a collision with the homebound White Star s.s. *Edgar*, off the south coast of Ireland.

A LONG FLIGHT.

NEW RECORD FOR DIRIGIBLES.

MARSEILLES, September 30th.

The French dirigible *Durand* landed at Cuers at 6.36 this morning after a continuous flight of 114 hours and 41 minutes, beating the R34's world record of 108 hours and 12 minutes. The *Durand* left Cuers at 7.53 on the morning of September 25th, crossed the Mediterranean to Algeria and Tunis, then flew over the Sahara as far as Tuggurt, then again crossed the Mediterranean to Tonn, thence to Paris.

DANISH BANK DIRECTORS SENTENCED.

COPENHAGEN, September 30th.

The Supreme Court gave judgment on the trial of the former directors of the Landmands Bank. The fine of eight hundred kroner on H. P. Prior, the managing director of the Nordiske Kabanlog Traad Fabrikken was altered to four months' imprisonment. The other directors and members of the administrative board were sentenced to fines ranging from two thousand to four thousand kroner.

SHANGHAI TRAM FARES CONTROVERSY.

COUNCIL'S DEAF EAR TO ARGUMENTS FOR HIGHER FARES.

Further interesting correspondence appears in the Shanghai Municipal Gazette on the revision of fares proposed by the Tramway Company.

The points made by Mr. McColl, the General Manager of the Company, in support of the company's proposal are that during the five years 1915 to 1919 the depreciation of copper coinage averaged about 25 per cent., and that during these years the net fares obtained were below the scale authorized in clause 29 of the concession agreement. He again points out that the proposed average charges per mile in both classes would only partly offset the increased depreciation of coinage which has taken place, while prices of materials, rates of wages, and other expenses have materially increased. Further, it is desirable, says Mr. McColl, to introduce the proposed changes as soon as possible with a view to limiting, to some extent, the heavy loading of the cars due to the additional depreciation which, in effect, amounts to a substantial reduction of fares. In these circumstances, it is proposed that the new fares should definitely come into force on October 1st.

The Council has rejected the proposal for the time being at any rate. The reply emphasizes that, under the concession agreement, the company is required to give three months' notice of any suggested revision of fares, with a further 15 days' notice to the public, and accordingly it is requested that the company "will be so good as to refrain from putting their proposals into operation until they could be carefully investigated." Strict adherence to the terms of the agreement is advised, "not only to afford the public opportunity to criticize proposed increases, but also to accord with the basic principle that the Council should not sanction such proposals without due investigation, since, if uncontrolled, public utility corporations would be in position unduly to exploit the public."

Returns of recruiting for the Territorial Army in Great Britain show that during July 3,274 men were finally approved for service, and that the total for the ten months of the present recruiting year reached 32,733. Exclusive of permanent staff, the strength of the force is now 142,503.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REPAIRING EARTHQUAKE RAVAGES.

VISCOUNT GOTO HEAD OF RECONSTRUCTION BOARD.

Tokyo, September 30th.

Viscount Goto has been officially appointed head of the Reconstruction Board in addition to being Home Minister.

Two vice-presidents, heads of the engineering and building bureaux have also been appointed.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION'S DECISION.

Tokyo, September 30th.

The Japan Fire Insurance Association after a general conference at which fifty domestic insurance companies were represented announced their readiness to sacrifice themselves in payment of claims, provided continuation of business was assured.

The extent of their capacity to pay will be determined after consultation with the Government, which will be asked to assist the companies in meeting the claims. Reinsurance contracts in which the domestic companies are concerned will be determined after a similar consultation.

VICTORIAN SCHOOL CHILDREN'S RELIEF CONTRIBUTIONS.

MELBOURNE, September 30th.

Victorian school children have already contributed £3,000 to the Japanese Earthquake Funds and expect to reach £5,000.

JAPANESE MORATORIUM DISCONTINUED.

Tokyo, September 30th.

The moratorium in the districts affected by the earthquake has been discontinued.

A LANCASHIRE SECRET.

MONEY FOR HOLIDAYS.

Lancashire makes holiday by towns, and as week by week large crowds have for the seaside and numbers for the Continent, wonder grows into astonishment that at a time when many business fortunes lie wrecked and distress is widespread, cotton operatives can find the money for a holiday. It is a miracle; and yet it is a simple miracle. Lancashire's secret is the holiday savings club.

Mr. James Hodgson, writing on the subject says:—As holiday time approaches you and I suddenly say, "Confound it! So soon! Where's the money coming from?" But the Lancashire operative thinks of weeks ahead. Immediately his holiday is over he says, "How much can I put away each week for next year's 'wakes'?" And having determined upon an amount he saves with a system, pertinacity, and if need be a sacrifice, that is hardly rivaled.

He joins a club at the mill, workshop, or public-house, and regularly one night each week he takes his little yellow or blue-backed card and invests his money. Shares are usually 6d. each, and in normal times it is not uncommon for a family all told to invest £1 a week. Mill directors during the boom were known to save in the clubs £10 a week, the old habit clinging to them. Many an operative makes his club his sheet-anchor, his exchequer, and the shares club money except as a last resort, and the fact that money clubs have ceased to exist is eloquent testimony to hardship.

But some Oldham folk are not beaten even then. Last year a man pledged his grave for £3 towards a trip to the seaside and others pawned furniture. Not all the savings, however, are spent on holidays. Large amounts are reinvested or used to buy pianos, bicycles, and so forth.

If during these weeks you encounter the sonorous direct and dry wit of Lancashire at Luncome, Brussels, Penzance, Margate, or Heston (not to mention Blackpool and the Isle of Man) you may safely conclude that in four cases out of five the miracle that has taken the northerner there is a "wakes" club.

Remarkable figures, illustrative of the slump in the membership of trade unions are contained in the report of the executive council of the National Federation of General Workers, which opened its annual conference at Cambridge on August 16th. In 1920 the membership had risen to 1,203,103; to-day it was 543,303.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A meeting was held recently at the Masonic Temple, Peking, for the purpose of organizing "The Peking Lodge" under British constitution, and also for the election of their first officers. The result of election was as follows: W.M., Wor. Bro. K. E. Russell; S.W. Bro. W. G. Aspland; J.W. Bro. R. W. Baulden. The following Charter Members were present:—Wor. Bro. W. A. Sheilam, W. Bro. E. G. Clarke, Bro. S. F. A. Nixon, H. E. Lowther, A. L. Davidson, Montcalm, Anhauser, Heymans, G. E. Baker, P. T. Carey, G. N. Mertvys.

Copies of the bill changing the status of the United States Court for China which will be introduced at the next session of Congress have been received in Shanghai, and show that several important changes in the Court will be made if the act becomes law. The bill provides that the Court will in the future be under the supervision of the United States Attorney-General and that in cases of capital crimes or of civil suits which would ordinarily be tried before a jury in the United States two assessors shall be named to sit with the judge hearing the case. The bill also provides that the United States Commissioner shall have the power to hear any cases or make any orders which the Judge might make in chambers in vacation, or act in his place should he be disqualified or absent.

Mr. F. Palmer, who was the British representative on the committee of consulting engineers considering the Shanghai Harbour in 1921, and who is to report on the Yangtze to the Yangtze River Commission, arrived in Shanghai on September 22nd in order to make an inspection of the river as arranged during his former visit. Last week he was entertained and welcomed at a dinner given by the Technical Committee of the Yangtze River Commission. The acting Chairman of the Committee (Mr. P. L. Yang, of the National Conservancy Bureau), in a speech, referred to the initiative in this matter taken by the British Chambers of Commerce and the trip undertaken by Mr. Palmer, in December, 1921, down the river, in company with Mr. von Heidenstam and himself, which resulted in a report recommending the formation of the Technical Committee. He extended a hearty welcome to Mr. Palmer on behalf of the President of the Yangtze Commission.

From many quarters, says the *Far Eastern Times* (Peking), we hear regret, and something much worse, expressed at the demolition of the magnificent gilded and coloured palaces that have for centuries been one of the glories of Peking, a sacrifice of art and beauty to utilitarianism in the shape of tramways. There is more than one opinion as to the necessity for tramways in Peking, but there is almost certainly not more than one opinion as to the loss that the city sustains by the removal of the ancient landmarks. It should have been part of the Tramway Contract that whatever artistic or historic buildings, monuments, or erections of any kind must necessarily be removed for the convenience of the tramways, should be replaced as nearly as possible on their original sites and as nearly as possible in their original form and pristine beauty, if modern workmanship and artistic skill are equal to the task. In the case of the palaces, certainly, restoration should be effected without delay. Nor should the matter end there. The whole question of preserving the monuments, the historic buildings, the palaces, and all other works of art in the Capital needs to be taken in hand by a Government Commission.

GREEK DEMAND FOR CYPRUS.

FIRM BRITISH REFUSAL.

Reuter's Agency learns that Mr. Spyros Arzouso, delegate of the Cyprus National Assembly, who went to England to plead the cause of the island's union with Greece, and who recently had an interview with the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has now received the reply of the British Government.

Mr. Arzouso expressed himself as profoundly disappointed with the reply, which rejects the union of Cyprus with Greece, and declares that the whole question must now be considered as closed. Mr. Arzouso states that the reply refuses to grant certain political liberties to the Greek inhabitants, who are in the majority, as the Turkish population numbers only one-fifth of the island's total population.

The Secretary of State declared that the only point which he would be willing to consider favourably is to increase Greek representation in the National Assembly in proportion with the population, on condition that an equal increase in the British membership to the National Assembly should also be effected. Such a step, in Mr. Arzouso's opinion, would be quite negative.

While the Lausanne Conference expunged Cyprus from paying any further tribute to Turkey, the British reply maintains that the annual sum of £20,000 paid by Cyprus since 1858 was never really paid to Turkey, but to the shareholders of the Crimean Loan. This annual payment will, therefore, have to be continued in the view of the British Government.

Mr. Arzouso has replied to the Secretary of State, informing him that he will communicate the reply of the British Government to the Archbishop of Cyprus, and expressing his painful sense of disappointment at the British Government's decision.

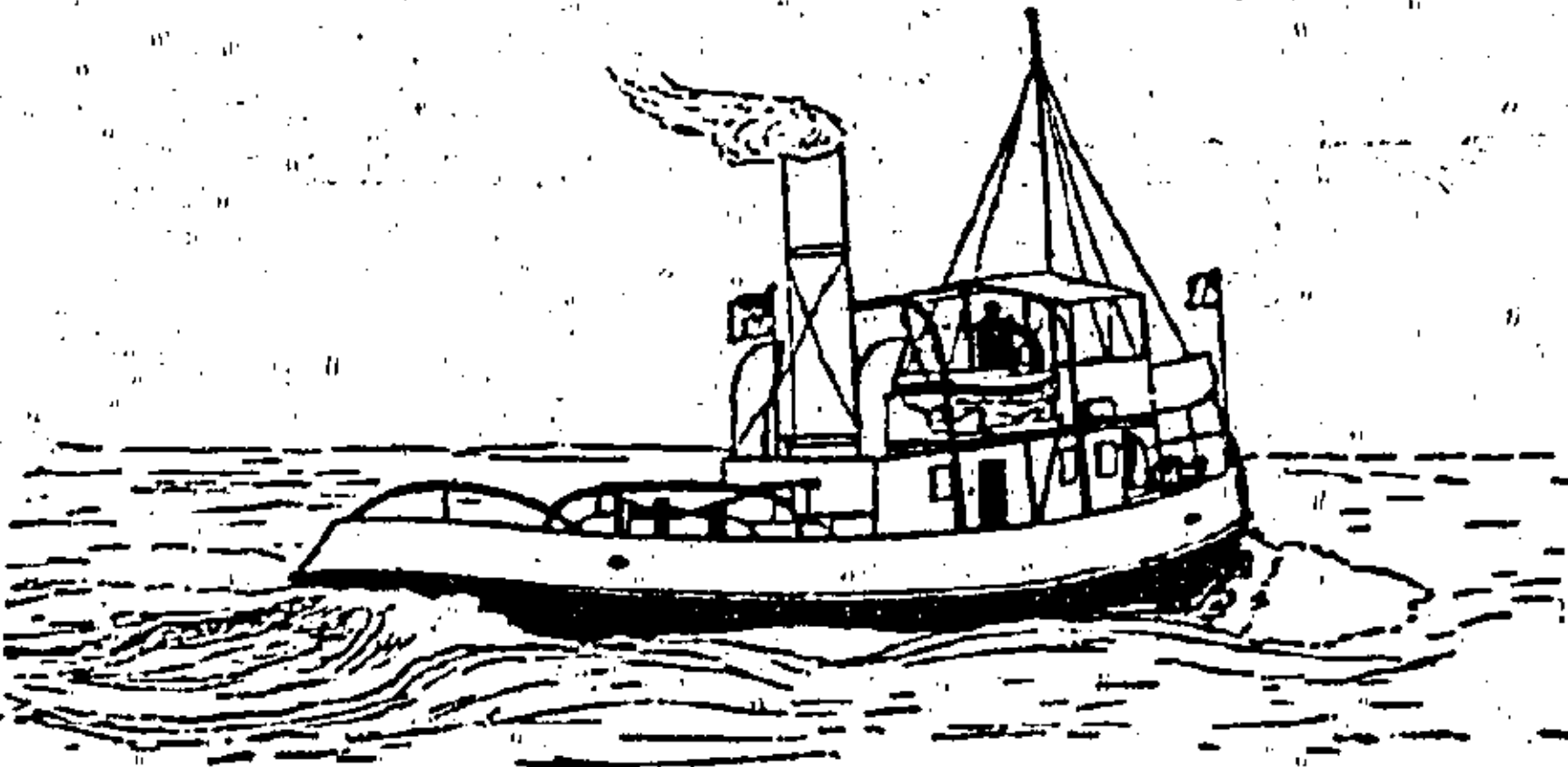
The Danish Government have decided to construct a bridge across the Little Belt at the entrance to the Baltic, between Jutland and Funen Island. The bridge will have three navigable spans, one about 300ft. broad, and two about 300ft. and a height of about 100ft., which will permit the passage of the largest steamers.

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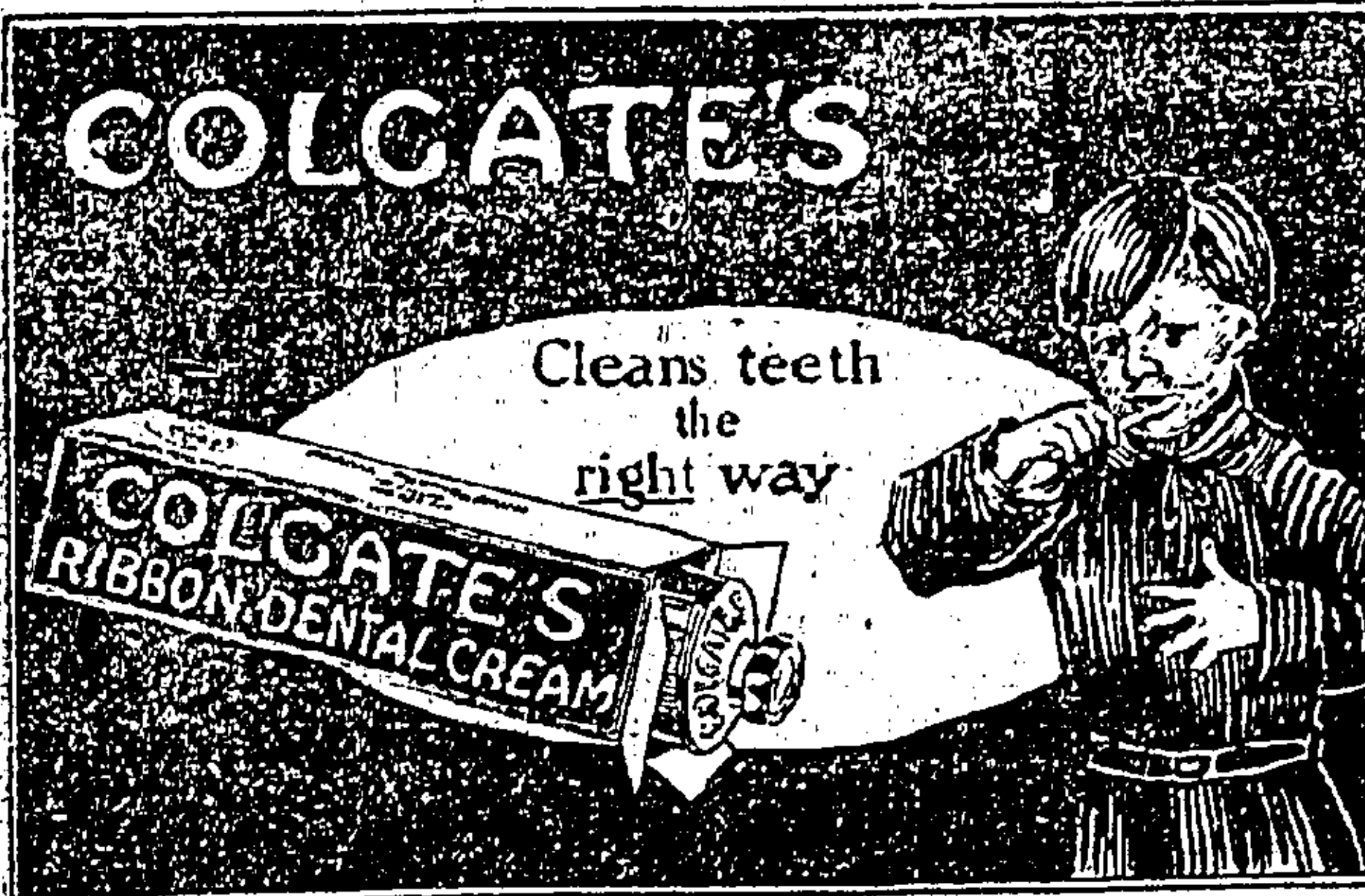
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REFINED PETROGRAD

PARIAH CHILDREN OF THE
STREETS.

[BY "THE TIMES" RUSSIA CORRESPONDENT.]

A letter recently received from Petrograd, describing the state of affairs in that city, says:—

Many things have changed here recently. The Government has allotted ten million gold roubles to "put the town in order," and some effort, not wholly unsuccessful, is being made to repair the drainage system and the water supply. If a further thousand million could be added to the ten million, Petrograd might really be made comparatively presentable again. But such fantastic sums are naturally unavailable, and so nothing but patchwork can be attempted.

Meanwhile destruction continues apace. First a great house on the Yekaterinsky Prospekt falls in; this is followed by one on the Sadovaya, another in the Tsvetny Prospekt, and so on. We have got so used to these collapses that they cease to cause comment, though in "White-Guard Europe" they would still be treated as sensation. Nothing of the sensational is left for us. We have gone through fire and water, and nothing in heaven or on earth can astonish us any more.

The housing problem is becoming more and more acute. Here, in spite of the depleted population, we are drawing nearer to a real catastrophe. In the suburbs there are hardly any habitable houses left. Their former inmates are concentrated in the centre of the town, which gives the illusion that the town is "alive." But even this illusion is now rapidly fading away, for the miserable shops, which had all their wares in the windows, are being compelled to close by the overwhelming pressure of the "Soviet" taxation.

Ruthless taxation is part and parcel of the "N.E.P." or New Economic Policy which the Bolsheviks were forced by the inexorable laws of political economy to adopt after their nationalization schemes had failed. Private enterprise, though no longer illegal, is being utterly strangled by the taxes which the Soviet Government has introduced. Every person who is not employed in some State enterprise is taxed. Most burdensome of all is the "Rent Tax." This is intolerably high for private persons who live in the same houses as Soviet officials, because their share is distributed among the non-official inhabitants of the houses in which they live. Each private citizen has a legal right to a little under 10 square yards of living space; if he occupies more the authorities billet strangers on him. A few can still ward off such invasion by bribery; but, in general, the last remnant of the intelligentsia has to submit, for they have no means with which to bribe.

Physically and spiritually we are already condemned to death. All our efforts can hardly keep our heads above water now. It is unspeakably difficult, for on the one hand we have nothing left to sell, and on the other the peasant who a year ago would snap up whatever useless articles might be offered him in exchange for produce has ceased to have any interest in the few things we can dispose of still. We could just manage to get along if we had about fifteen milliard roubles a month, but we have only five. We still exist, but we cannot tell you how. Our misery is indescribable, our moral misery greater than our material. We have to give up our children, to make them join in the struggle for bread by means inconceivable to even Western Europeans. The forms which the struggle takes would be beyond the power of a Bret Harte to describe.

It is beyond dispute that most of the bourgeois children are utterly lost. The fate of the children who have no parents or relations is still more terrible. They wander about the town in their tens of thousands. Cruel though it may sound, I can only compare these to homeless dogs prowling through the streets of Stambul. They are constantly being killed off by hunger and disease, but their ranks are as rapidly refilled. They are not, as some have suggested, children from the country who have run away from home; they are the children of town workmen, who have no time to look after their off-spring.

According to the statistics issued by the Registrar-General, the birth rate in Great Britain for the second quarter of 1922 is the lowest recorded in any second quarter, except during the war. It dropped to 2.7 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The number of births registered was 196,831, 2,710 below the return for the corresponding period last year.

Miss Helen Wills is the new lawn tennis champion of America. The English ladies, Miss McKane and Mrs. Corell, won the doubles championship.

SMALL WHITE
PIMPLES ON CHINBurned and Spread Over
Face. Cuticura Heals.

"My trouble started with small, white pimples which broke out all around my chin. Shortly after they began to run water and formed large scales, which burned and spread all over my face. The pimples itched and burned a lot when I got warm. I tried several different remedies but none seemed to help me. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment which I found most beneficial. I continued using them and within four weeks I was completely healed." (Signed) H. Morris, 72, Cross St., Woburn, Mass., U.S.A.

These fragrant emollients are all you need for all toilet purposes. Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.

Soap is Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold throughout the Empire. For sample each free with 2s. 6d. bottle of Cuticura Soap. Write for it to The Cuticura Co., Ltd., London, E.C.1. Also for mail order with price. "Cuticura" Soap shares without stamp.

Peaceful Nights in
the Hot Weather
for your Baby.'Allenburys'
Foods for Infants

Entirely free from germs, they give complete independence of doubtful milk supply and their use is a safeguard against summer diarrhoea and infantile cholera.

Further particulars and 100 page booklet on "Infant Feeding and Management" will be sent post free upon application.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd.
40 Cannon Road, SHANGHAI.

HUGO STINNES LINIEN

Regular Monthly Freight and Passenger Service between Japan, China, Hongkong, Manila and Straits and Hamburg and other North Continental Ports.

OUTWARD from Hamburg via Ports of Call

Steamer	Tonnage, d.w.	Arrival
*Adolf von Baeyer ...	9,000 tons	16th October
*Hindenburg ...	12,250 tons	2nd half of November
*Emil Kirdorf ...	9,000 tons	1st half of December
*Schoer ...	12,250 tons	1st half of January, 1924
*Albert Vogler ...	9,000 tons	1st half of February, 1924

HOMeward for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Steamer	Tonnage, d.w.	Departure
*Carl Loxien ...	9,000 tons	8th Oct., Callagat Manila
*Adolf von Baeyer ...	9,000 tons	—
*Hindenburg ...	12,250 tons	—
*Emil Kirdorf ...	9,000 tons	—
*Schoer ...	12,250 tons	—

*These steamers are fitted with all comfort for the convenience of about 50 first class passengers.

† Cargo boat.

AGENTS—

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.

28, Des Vaux Road Central.

Phone Central No. 478.

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MANCHURIA

Members of Japan Hotel Association

c/o TRAVEL BUREAU, DEPT. OF RAILWAYS, TOKYO.

Average Rates for Single Rooms (without Bath) including meals
Y. 10—13 in cities and some popular resorts.
Y. 8—10 in country districts.

IN JAPAN, PROPER.

Chuzenji (Nikko) —	Kyoto —	Nagoya —	Shizuoka —
Lakeside Hotel	Kyoto Hotel	Nagoya Hotel	Daitokuwa Hotel
Kamakura —	Miyako Hotel	Nara —	Tokyo —
Kaibin Hotel	Shan-shan Hotel	Nara Hotel	Imperial Hotel
Kanazawa —	Park Hotel	Nikko —	Omori Hotel
Miyako Hotel	Miyajima —	Kanaya Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel
Mampin Hotel	Miyajima Hotel	Nikko Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel
Kobe —	Miyajima Hotel	Osaka —	Tokyo Station Hotel
"Oriental Hotel	Miyajima Hotel	Osaka Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel
Tor Hotel	Nagasaki —	Shimonoseki —	Grand Hotel
	Japan Hotel	San-ye Hotel	

IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Taipei — Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN CHOSUN

Fusan —	Yuan Station Hotel
Seoul —	Yuan Station Hotel
Chosen Hotel	
Shingishu —	Shingishu Station Hotel

IN MANCHURIA

Chanchun —	Yamato Hotel	Hsien (Mukden) —
Dairen —	Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Hsien (Mukden) —	Yamato Hotel	
Yamato Hotel		

BOWERN & CO.

No. 8, MUNUK ROAD,
SHANGHAI.

Members British Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai). Mr. T. W. BOWERN, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers, Incorporated by Royal Charter, London.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND SHIPBROKERS.

For the Purchase, Sale and Charter of Vessels of any Tonnage, Passenger and/or Cargo, New and/or Old, with delivery China at Very Low Prices.

SALVAGE OPERATIONS, MARINE SURVEYORS.

AUCTIONEERS, COAL MERCHANTS.

FREIGHT BROKERS, METAL MERCHANTS.

Machinery For Sale, New and Old in First Class Condition.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS, SHARE-BROKERS.

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GREEN'S PATENT ANCHORS.

SAMUEL WARREN & Co., Ltd. (Sheffield).

High-Class Steel Manufacturers (Tank Brand).

Catalogues and Price-Lists on application.

(Enquiries Welcomed)

CABLE ADDRESS: BOWERN, Shanghai.

Codes: Bentley's, Scott's, A.B.C.

5th Edition and Improved.

VETARZO

VETARZO is a powerful medicine for the treatment of all diseases of the liver and gall bladder.

It is a powerful medicine for the treatment of all diseases of the liver and gall bladder.

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PREPAID "WANTED"
ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes—XL, XS, 880.

WANTED.—POSITION by Experienced (Chinese), Good References. Apply Box Y.H. c/o the Hongkong Daily Press. [137]

WANTED A SHORTHAND TEACHER (Pitman's). For particulars, apply Box No. Y.I. c/o the Hongkong Daily Press. [138]

TO LET.—3 Roomed FLAT, No. 35, HUMPHREYS BUILDING, Kowloon. Apply Direct to the Occupier. [136]

TO LET.—GODOWN, No. 153, Praya East. Apply GANDE, PRICE & Co., Ltd. [135]

JUST ARRIVED.—Cheque Perforators, Numbering Machines, Perforators (Cancel and Paid). RAMSAY & Co., Beaconsfield Arcade. [133]

HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS.CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S
LOCAL NEWS

The Paper to send Home

BANGHAI OFFICE:—
No. 39, PEKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.AGENTS for Hongkong and South China:
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Telephone 10,103, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

The brand name of an incomparable whisky.

Distilled and Bottled in Scotland by PETER DAWSON, Ltd., GLASGOW.

Sole Distributing Agents for Hongkong and South China—Messrs. H. BURROUGHS & SONS, 15, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.



TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

FROM
HONGKONG TO ENGLAND

VIA

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

Bookings made on all Trans-Pacific Steamship Lines in connection with Canadian National Railways from Victoria, and Vancouver to Montreal and New York, Choice of Trans-Atlantic Steamers to Liverpool, London and Glasgow.

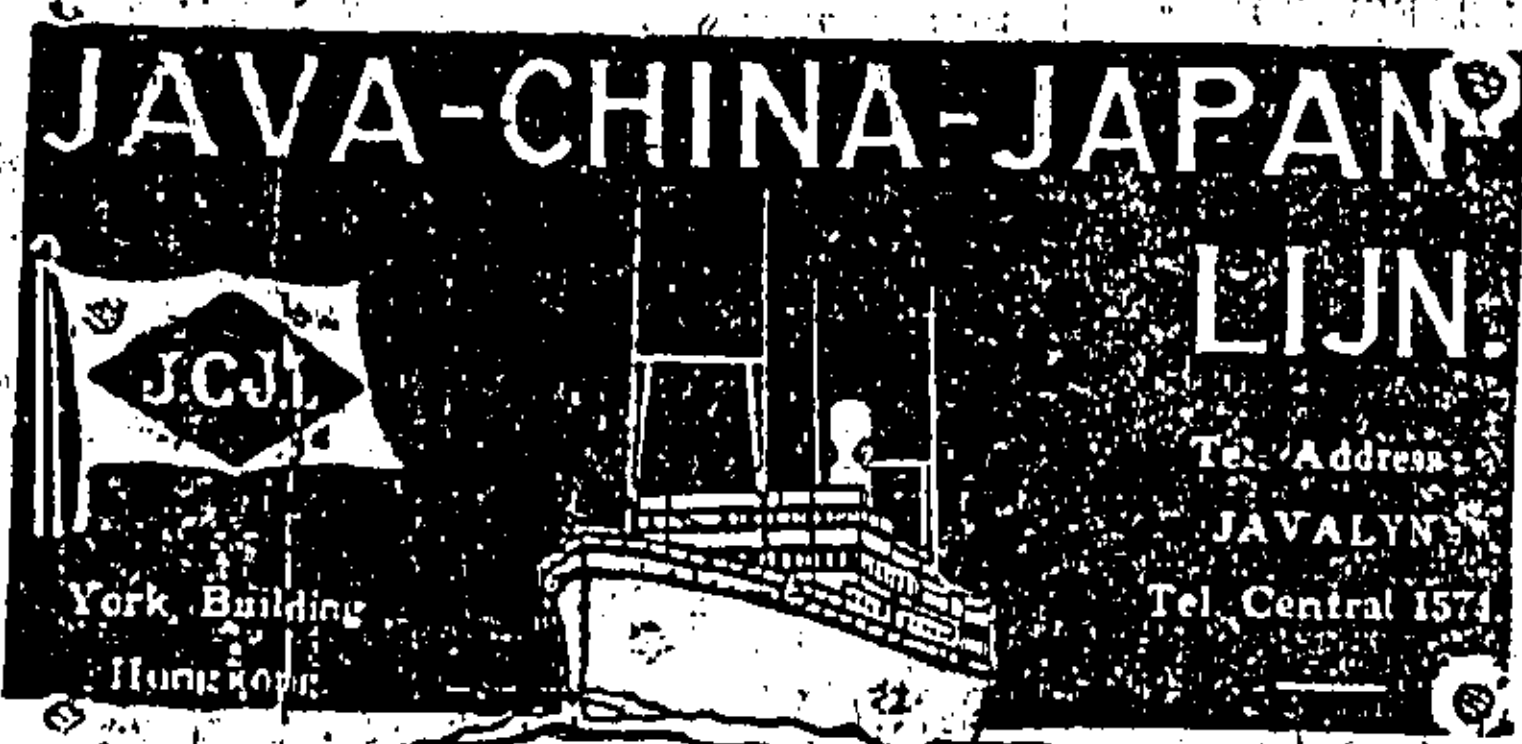
Descriptive booklets, fares and all information supplied on application.



GENERAL TRAFFIC OFFICES:

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QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD.



REGULAR FORTNIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
NIJIPANAS	JAVA	In port	5th Oct.	SARONG
CELEBES	JAVA	In port	12th Oct.	—
TIJISONDARI	NORTH CHINA	3rd Oct.	6th Oct.	MUNTON & BATAVIA
TIJIKARANG	JAVA	12th Oct.	7th Oct.	JAPAN
TIJILWONG	JAPAN	11th Oct.	13th Oct.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA

Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodations for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a daily qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to

SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DETI Direct.

13th October, 1923.

1st Class Fare to Singapore: \$100.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN.

Telephone Central No. 1674.

Agents.

PAYMENT BY RESULTS.

ADMIRALTY SUGGESTION.

INCREASING OUTPUT.

It is understood that a letter from the Admiralty, addressed to the workers' side of the Shipbuilding Trades Joint Council, dealing with the question of the system of payment by results in his Majesty's Dockyards, is under consideration by the unions concerned, viz.:

The Amalgamated Engineering Union,
The Workers' Union,
The Boiler-makers' Society, and
The Shipwrights' Union.

The suggestion put forward by the Admiralty is that the general adoption of the system of payment by results in the Royal Dockyards would be beneficial to all concerned.

"The position," a trade union leader stated to a Press representative, "is that in some of the yards, and for some of the trades in the yards, a system of payment by results has been in operation for some time, and lately consideration has been given to amending it. The system has grown up somewhat loosely, and definite regulations are considered necessary in order that the men should have a chance of understanding their exact position. Where a system of payment by results can be operated it will be adopted, provided an agreement can be arrived at. The question has been discussed by the men and their representatives at meetings held in dockyard centres, and it now remains for the union to deal with the matter in view of the opinions thereby obtained.

Some system of payment by results it may be recalled, has become general in private shipyards. A joint committee appointed by the Engineering and National Employers' Federation, the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, and the Unions' Negotiating Committee, which recently investigated the question of working hours, stated in their report:

"Between 1913 and 1919 there have been a certain number of cases of change from time-work to piece-work. As a rule, the change has been made on the initiative of the employers, but in some cases the application 'came' from the workpeople. The result has been an increase in earnings and output."

Dealing with specific cases, the report cites the instance of riveters employed on a warship, the record of output being 18 rivets per square per week, and on payment by results 22 rivets per square per week. Since framing had been done on piecework, the report further stated, 40 per cent. of time had been saved. On June, fourteen weeks were required to do fifty-four pairs of frames; on payment by results eighty pairs of frames were finished in 31 weeks. Of two standard vessels built, the one on time took fifteen weeks to complete, and that on payment by results ten weeks. Other comparisons showed that in the case of shipwrights working on laying decks, on payment by results output was more than doubled.

SPENDING POWER OF
WORKERS.

MR. J. R. CLYNES'S CLAIM.

The sixth annual conference of the National Federation of General Workers opened with a civic welcome at Cambridge on August 16th Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., in his inaugural address, and the excessive, and in some cases cruel, wage reductions forced upon the workers, had not saved British industry from the depression and dislocation which they would be expelled if the workers surrendered their standard of living and performed the same amount of work for greatly reduced pay. The commodities produced by labour had not been cheapened to the same extent as the worker himself. Combinations of capitalists and the operations of well-organized trade interests had been able to keep up market prices in spite of labour being sold at a low rate.

The sacrifices of the worker in taking less pay for his toil had not been accompanied by corresponding sacrifices on the part of any other class associated with the industry. In many trades, after wages were reduced profits had been raised higher than ever, and no thought was ever shown of calling upon those who had large salaries or who enjoyed substantial dividends or interest to forfeit some part of their gains as a sacrifice similar to that made by their workmen. "Workmen no longer should be content with a living standard which keeps them at a low and insecure and privation, while other classes constantly ascend in the scale of comfort and remuneration. If wages are to be fixed on a low cost of living basis, let that basis be applied to capitalists as well as to the workers, until employers begin to ask the worker not what is the least he can live on, but what is the most that British trade and industry can afford to pay to those who sustain it by their labour. It is idle to claim that industry is fed by high returns on capital. The spending power of the worker is one of the best stimulants to trade, and he has a first claim to the fruits of his labour."

On the question of Labour and government, Mr. Clynes said that the stage in politics had now been reached where the privileged sections of the community were making an unashamed appeal to class interests, and were calling upon all who had power or property to strengthen a capitalist party against the masses, whose party was now described as the common enemy. The uninterrupted victories of Labour in British politics in the last twenty years could not be checked by an appeal to the fears of the people. Labour offered a programme and a policy, and its opponents could not long hold out by inventing scare names and phrases, and asking the people to fight these phantoms.

British soldiers serving in the Army of Occupation are paid in marks. Privates receive 18s. 3d. per week, and for the period August 9th to 15th the rate of exchange has been fixed at 28,500,000 marks to the pound. A private receives between 27,000,000 and 28,000,000 marks, which at the pre-war rate of exchange represents over £1,000,000.

RE "ANGERS"

SERVICES CONTRACTUALS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, L., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 2nd October, 1923, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 7th October, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 2nd October, 1923, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1923. [1363]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER
"SUDAN."

Arrived Hongkong on 30th SEPTEMBER, 1923.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns at Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo from Persian Gulf ex B.L.S.N. and B. & P.N. Co.'s Steamers. Optional Goods will be landed here unless intimation has been given to the contrary 8 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including day of arrival will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

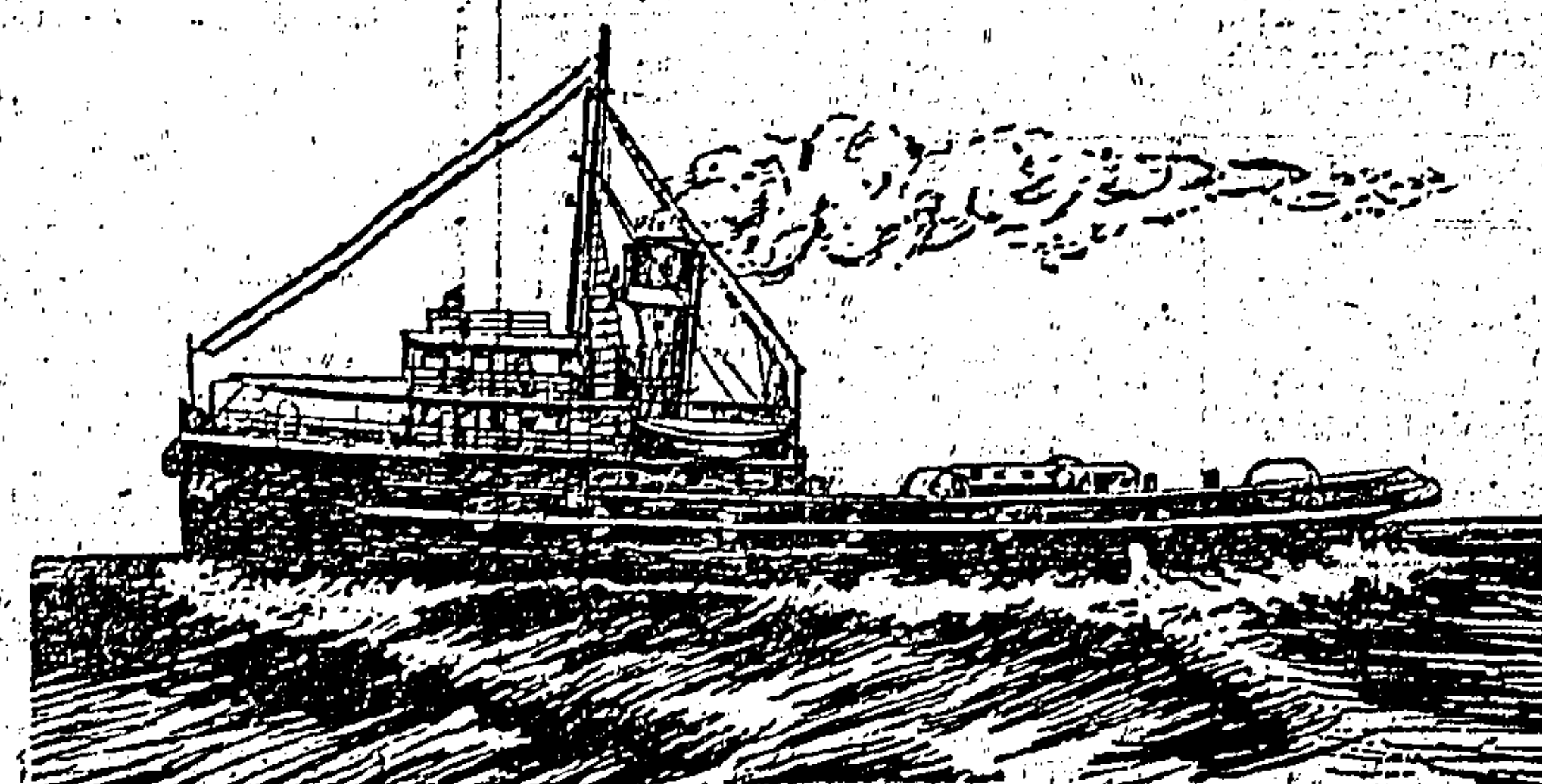
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1923. [1363]



The HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong for their own service, 1921. Length 165' B.P., Breadth 34' (m) Depth 17' (m) H.P. 2000. Fitted with electrically driven submersible and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock, HONGKONG.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS	SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
SANDAKAN ... "MAUSANG" ... Tuesday, 2nd Oct. Noon.	"MAUSANG" ... Tuesday, 2nd Oct. Noon.
BANGKOK via SWATOW ... "KWAISANG" ... Tuesday, 2nd Oct. Noon.	"KWAISANG" ... Tuesday, 2nd Oct. Noon.
TSINGTAI via SWATOW ... "TAISANG" ... Wednesday, 3rd Oct. 1 p.m.	"TAISANG" ... Wednesday, 3rd Oct. 1 p.m.
Kobe via AMOY ... "LAISANG" ... Thursday, 4th Oct. Noon.	"LAISANG" ... Thursday, 4th Oct. Noon.
BANGKOK via HOIHOW ... "CHUNSHANG" ... Friday, 5th Oct. D.L.	"CHUNSHANG" ... Friday, 5th Oct. D.L.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "WAIHSING" ... Friday, 5th Oct. Noon.	"WAIHSING" ... Friday, 5th Oct. Noon.
MANILA ... "WINGSANG" ... Friday, 5th Oct. 3 p.m.	"WINGSANG" ... Friday, 5th Oct. 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "LEESANG" ... Saturday, 6th Oct. 8 a.m.	"LEESANG" ... Saturday, 6th Oct. 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "YUSANG" ... Sunday, 7th Oct. D.L.	"YUSANG" ... Sunday, 7th Oct. D.L.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "HOSANG" ... Monday, 13th Oct. 3 p.m.	"HOSANG" ... Monday, 13th Oct. 3 p.m.
TIENSHIN ... "CHIFSHING" ... Friday, 26th Oct. Noon.	"CHIFSHING" ... Friday, 26th Oct. Noon.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, resending from Calcutta direct via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through B/L of Lading are issued to Members and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila, by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at Hoilow when indicated above.

BOERNE LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan, by two 5000 tons steamers, "EISSANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken through Bills of Lading for Kuching, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSHIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Wobowai and Chiofo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "HOSANG" will be despatched on or about

Monday, 15th Oct., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGER.

Telephone Central No. 215

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE
OUTWARDS. HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong	Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"CARMARTHENSHIRE" 16th Oct.		"PEMBROKESHIRE" 2nd Oct.		
"GLENAMOT" 22nd Oct.		London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.		
"GLENHARRY" 1st Nov.		"GLENLUCE" 19th Oct. Genoa.		
"GLENAPP" 16th Nov.		L'don, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.		

Movements are subject to change without notice.
For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Telephone: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 12 and Central 2592.

Yamashita Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.

Steamship Owners, Shipping & Marine Insurance Broker,
Coalmine Owners, General Coal Merchant.

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

Sailing from Hongkong.

For HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

s.s. "NANYO MARU No. 1" ... on or about 4th Oct.

For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

s.s. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 4th Oct.

For further particulars, please apply to—

S. MITARAI, Agent.

Branch Office: No. 27, Beakam Street, Wai.

Tel. Central No. 144.

Top Floor, King's Building.

Tel. Central No. 144.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

September 29th.
Chinqua, British str., 1,358 tons, Capt. E. B. Blackburn, from Bangkok, with a general cargo, lying at buoy at No. C44-B & S.
Tijuanas, Dutch str., 2,444 tons, Capt. R. Pals, from Sourabaya and Balikpapan, with a cargo of sugar, lying at Quarry Bay.—J.C.J.L.

September 30th.

At Pit Tai, Chinese str., 434 tons, Capt. J. A. de Lemos, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at wharf.—Kwang U.S.S. Co.
Zee Sun, British str., 972 tons, Capt. T. Croft, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C38—J. M. & Co.
President Taft, American str., 3,415 tons, Capt. John Moreno, from San Francisco and Shanghai, the latter port she left on September 28th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
Santi, Portuguese str., 440 tons, Capt. G. A. de Souza, from Kwang Chow Wan and Macao, lying at wharf.—Po On S.S. Co.
Shanai, British str., 1,228 tons, Capt. J. Mathias, from Hongkong, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B40—B. & S.

October 1st.

Admiral, British str., 4,984 tons, Capt. E. B. Francis, from Liverpool and Singapore, the latter port she left on September 29th, with a general cargo, lying at Holt's wharf.—B. & S.
Amboise, French str., 4,915 tons, Capt. Schwab, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A2—M. M.
Derwent, British str., 1,539 tons, Capt. C. R. Hendon, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. B15.—Thai Thuan & Co.
Fortuna, German str., 274 tons, Capt. D. Lange, from Saigon, which port she left on September 18th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 5 C.—Jehson & Co.
Haigang, British str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. C38.
Kanchur, British str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. B0.
Pepin, Japanese str., 2,670 tons, Capt. U. Konda, from Batavia, with a general cargo, lying at buoy at A4.—T.K.K.
R. C. Rickmers, German str., 3,197 tons, Capt. H. Schwetmann, from Hamburg and Sabang, the latter port she left on September 23rd, with a general cargo, lying at G.D.A. S.C.—Carl Bodiker.
Wing Sang, British str., 1,517 tons, Capt. J. V. Simpson, from Manila, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C33—J. M. & Co.

CLEARANCES.

September 30th.
Haitan, for Canton.
Nippo, for Saigon.
President McKinley, for Shanghai.
October 1st.
At Pit Tai, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Amboise, for Saigon.
Chibi, for Shanghai.
Haiman, for Canton.
Heark, for Bangkok.
Hwahwa, for Chinwangtao.
Kaiping, for Pakhoi.
Kiangsu, for Swatow.
Kwaiwah, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Mai Sang, for Sandakan.
President Taft, for Manila.
Samarang Maru, for Moji.
Slinger, for Foochow.
Soudan, for Shanghai.
Sungshan Maru, for Swatow.
Sunt, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Tai Sang, for Canton.
Wardong, for Manila.
Yangtze, for Kungmoon.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Mahon* left Singapore for this port on the 1st inst., at 8 a.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on Friday (3rd inst.), at about 7 a.m.
The B.I. and A.P.C. Co.'s s.s. *Tonitela* left Singapore for this port on the 30th ult., and is due here early on the 6th inst.
The E. & A. Co.'s s.s. *Infanta* left Moji for this port on the 29th ult., and is due here on the 3rd inst., at about 6 p.m.
The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Devania* left London for China and Japan on September 29th, at 2 p.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED

Bakersfield (Admiral Oriental), due Oct. 18th.
Benarick (Ben Line), due October 18th.
Chili (M.M.), due October 10th.
Glenn (Blue Funnel), due Oct. 24th.
Macdon (Blue Funnel), due Oct. 16th.
President Jackson (Admiral Oriental), due Oct. 2nd.
Sofala (B.I. & A.P.C.), due Oct. 4th.

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This is the latest and most complete of the series of books on the subject of the human body. It is a complete guide to the human body, and is a must for every man and woman. It is a complete guide to the human body, and is a must for every man and woman. It is a complete guide to the human body, and is a must for every man and woman.

ON SALE.

BONNY VOLUNTEER OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1922.
With Index. Price \$7.50.
On sale at the *Hongkong Daily Press*.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per M.M. s.s. *Amboise*, on October 1st:—Mr. O. M. Cohen, Mr. R. de Kat, Miss M. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. H. Collico, Miss Collico, Mr. and Mrs. Mades, Mr. R. P. W. Hamer, Miss D. T. Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Groff, Mr. A. Turetzky, Mr. and Mrs. J. Willis.

Per s.s. *President Taft*, on September 30th:—Dr. F. Brewer, Capt. A. F. Blaxham, Mr. Ray H. Carter, Mr. F. M. Crawford, Mrs. T. L. Decker, Mr. C. N. Dudd, Dr. A. G. Ellis, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Embree, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Farley, Mr. B. P. Gay, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gravelly, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Green, Mr. J. Y. Horing, Mr. G. Ironside, Mr. and Mrs. Tracey Jones, Miss Anita Jones, Mrs. E. P. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. Morar, Mr. H. M. Mann, Dr. and Mrs. R. J. McCandless, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McPherson, Miss M. Marshall, Miss Lauder de Negri, Mrs. G. Valasco, Miss Alice Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sparks, Lieut. Col. A. Sanderland, Mrs. B. H. Webb, Mr. T. Webb, Mrs. A. E. Waller, Mr. G. M. Young, Mr. H. W. Ray, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Campbell.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *President McKinley*, on October 1st:—Capt. and Mrs. E. Blackhear, Mr. Pope Blackhear, Mr. B. S. Castles, Mr. H. W. Coos, Miss Coia Ferguson, Miss Dora Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Gowen, Capt. and Mrs. L. I. Harvey, Miss Margaret Harvey, Miss Virginia Harvey, Mrs. A. C. MacFarlane, Lieut. Commander Perlman, Miss Edith Randall, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Synder, Miss Esther Thomas, Miss Corinne Williams, Mr. Ian Kingsley, Mr. Geo. Desbain, Mr. H. E. Conville, Mrs. L. W. Jones, Bishop J. S. McGinley, Mrs. Margaret MacMillan, Lieut. A. B. MacMillan, Capt. Edward Perberg, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. King, Mr. Sydney H. Cohen, Mr. A. H. Hyland, Mr. M. V. Hamilton, Mr. F. J. Noronha, Mr. E. W. Oliveira, Mr. C. H. Blake, Mr. C. W. Glass, Mr. F. A. Edmondson, Mr. H. Richardson, Mrs. C. H. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. I. Lebonen, Mr. A. McLeim, Mr. and Mrs. de Georges, Mr. Calatoni, Mr. Jack Hason, Mrs. J. Choro, Miss McLean, Mr. E. D. Seymour, Mr. M. A. Dilaudako and a large number of Chinese saloon passengers.

WEATHER REPORT.

October 1st at 10.50.—Pressure has decreased considerably at Taihoku, and Foochow, and moderately from Amoy to Hongkong. It has increased slightly over the Philippines, and is nearly stationary at Shanghai.
A rise of barometer is now reported from Kaitan. The typhoon is not moving westward.
The dominating feature of the map is a new typhoon which formed this morning in the north of Formosa. Its direction of motion is unknown at present.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours 1st October, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 88.70 inches, against an average of 73.97 inches.
The forecasts for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, 2nd Oct., is as follows:—
Drier
Forecast

Formosa Channel ... W winds, strong.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ... N.W. winds, fresh; fair at first, some rain later.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook ... do.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 1st.			
Day	at 8 a.m.	at 2 p.m.	at 8 p.m.
Barometer	29.75	29.79	29.73
Temperature	81	72	87
Humidity	44	50	42
Wind Direction	W	N	NW
Force	3	4	2
Weather	5	B	e
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

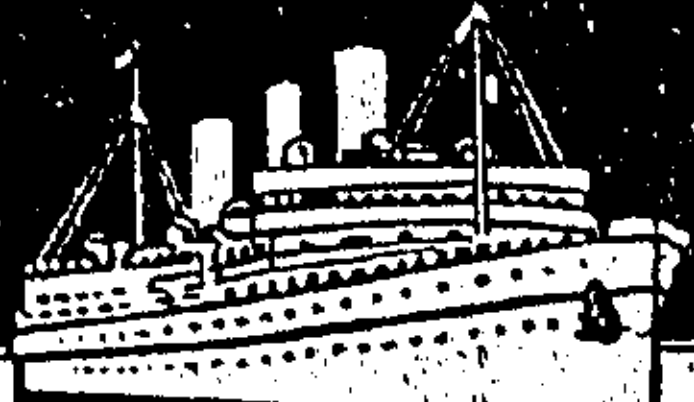
Highest open-air Temperature on 30th ... 84
Lowest open-air Temperature on 1st ... 73

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From October 2nd to 8th, 1923.			
High Water		Low Water	
Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong Standard Time	H'kong Standard Time
Tues.	2	h. m. 0 28	h. m. 8 33
Wed.	3	h. m. 3 27	h. m. 6 18
Thurs.	4	h. m. 1 18	h. m. 10 6
Fri.	5	h. m. 2 31	h. m. 11 22
Satur.	6	h. m. 6 43	h. m. 8 30
Sun.	7	h. m. 4 4	h. m. 0 30
Mon.	8	h. m. 6 53	h. m. 11 9

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HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England
via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Vancouver, Montreal & Quebec

From Hongkong	Due Vancouver	From Canada	Due England	
Empress Russia	Oct. 4	Oct. 22	Empress Britain	Oct. 27
Empress Asia	Oct. 25	Nov. 12	Minnedosa	Nov. 21
Empress Canada	Nov. 17	Dec. 8	Melita	Dec. 13
Empress Russia	Nov. 29	Dec. 17	Minnedosa	Dec. 27
Empress Australia	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	Marburn	Jan. 16

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Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued.
Early reservation necessary.

Three Trans-continental Trains Daily.
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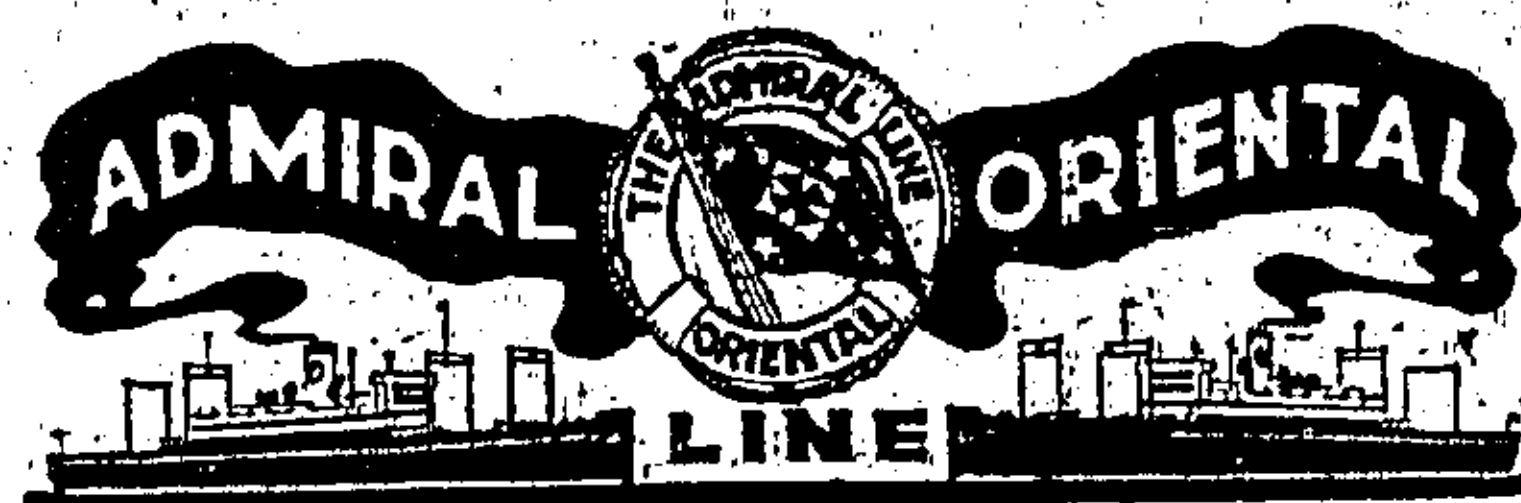
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TENYO MARU (calling at Manila and Keelung) ... 32,000 tons, Oct. 27th.
SHINYO MARU (calling at Dairen) ... 32,000 tons, Nov. 16th.
SIBERIA MARU (calling at Dairen) ... 32,000 tons, Nov. 28th.
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.
VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, MANZANILLO, BALEOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, AFRICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS-AIRES.
STEAMERS
ANYO MARU ... 18,700 tons, October 20th.
SEIYO MARU ... 14,000 tons, December 4th.
RAKUYO MARU ... 16,800 tons, January 15th.
JAPAN-HONGKONG-JAVA SERVICE.
OSAKA, KOBE, MOI, DAIKIN, HONGKONG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.
STEAMER
PERIA MARU (Moji, Kobe and Osaka) ... October 3rd, Noon.
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VIA JAVA AND SUEZ.
STEAMER
MEIYO MARU (calling at Philippines Islands) ... October 18th.
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Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building, Tel. No. C. 2374 & 2375.



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For SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
S.S. "LEGAZPI" ... 14th Oct.
S.S. "C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ" ... 1st Dec.
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S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Wednesday, Oct. 10th, at Noon.

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HONGKONG-MANILA

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S.S. "LAKE PAUL" ... Oct. 4th, at 5 p.m.

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KAGA MARU ... Monday, 15th Oct., at 11 a.m.

IYO MARU ... Thursday, 4th Nov., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, etc.

HAKOZAKI MARU ... Monday, 8th Oct., at 4 p.m.

HAKUSAN MARU ... Monday, 22nd Oct., at 4 p.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MATSUMOTO MARU ... Sunday, 7th Nov.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCE.

LYONS MARU ... Wednesday, 31st Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, etc.

YOSHINO MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Oct., at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 14th Nov.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.

TORA MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Oct.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

KANAGAWA MARU ... End Oct. or beginning Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

SADO MARU ... Wednesday, 10th Oct.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

AWA MARU ... Monday, 8th Oct.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Thursday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

CALCUTTA MARU (Omitting Shanghai) ... Thursday, 4th Oct.

ROZAN MARU ... Saturday, 6th Oct.

KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 13th Oct.

WAKASA MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Oct.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

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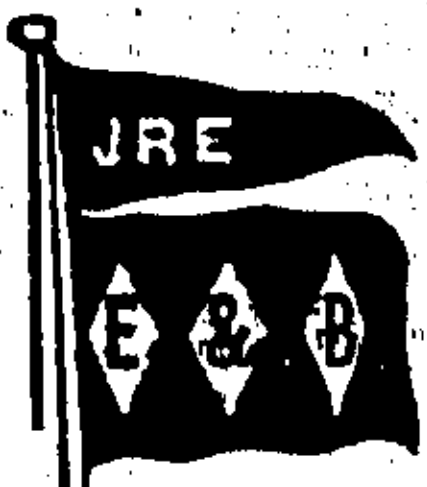
About 31st October, 1923.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M/S. "Chile"	5th October	12th December, 1922
M/S. "Malaya"	8th November	15th January, 1924
M/S. "Asia"	8th December	6th February
M/S. "Australien"	10th January	10th March
M/S. "Java"	6th February	10th April
M/S. "Pern"	5th March	

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 "CITY OF KARACHI" ... 21st October ... Marseilles & London.
 "CITY OF PARIS" ... 21st January ... Do.
 "CITY OF CANTERBURY" ... 21st February ... Do.
 "CITY OF YORK" ... 30th March ... Do.
 "CITY OF CAIRO" ... 15th April ... Do.

FARES TO LONDON.

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 S.S. "ALCINOUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th Oct.
 S.S. "CITY OF ORAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th Nov.

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ANGERS	...	...	30th Oct.
ORILLI	...	...	13th Nov.
PORTUGS	...	...	27th Nov.
ANGOR	...	...	11th Dec.

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(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MANTUA"	10,902	5th Oct. Midnight	Bay, Marse, Gib. L'don & A'warp.
"SOUHAN"	8,686	17th Oct.	Bay, Marse, Colombo & Bay.
"KARMAIA"	9,098	19th Oct.	Bay, Marse, London & Antwerp.
"CALDONIA"	9,098	21st Nov.	Bay, Marse, Gib. L'don & A'warp.
"NELLOR"	8,686	6th Nov.	Bay, Marse, London & Antwerp.
"SIOHIA"	8,686	14th Nov.	Bay, Marse, Colombo & Bay.
"MALWA"	10,941	16th Nov.	Bay, Marse, London & Antwerp.
"NYANZA"	7,023	24th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,098	30th Nov.	do.
"SOUHAN"	8,686	13th Dec.	Bay, Marse, Colombo & Bay.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	14th Dec.	Bay, Marse, London & Antwerp.
"KAISAR-HIND"	11,430	25th Dec.	Bay, Marse, Gib. L'don & A'warp.

1924.

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KRIVA"	9,097	11th Jan.	MARSEILLES & LONDON
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	25th Jan.	via Usual Ports of Call.
"KASHGAR"	8,440	8th Feb.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	22nd Feb.	do.
"KARMAIA"	9,098	7th March	do.
"NALLERA"	15,983	21st March	do.
"BELTA"	9,097	4th April	do.
"CHINA"	7,023	18th April	do.
"KALYAN"	9,098	2nd May	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,686	16th May	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAKADA"	6,948	8th Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TORILLA"	5,205	20th Oct.	do.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th Oct. Noon	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	2nd Nov.	Manila, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	1st Dec.	do.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom, via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SOUHAN"	8,686	2nd Oct. Noon	Shanghai
"MALWA"	10,941	6th Oct. D.L.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TORILLA"	5,205	7th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOFALA"	5,381	9th Oct.	Kobe direct.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	20th Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,098	12th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting the on carrying steamer.

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For BOSTON

and
NEW YORK

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"CELTIC PRINCE"	...	...	on 4th October.
"SLAVIC PRINCE"	...	...	on 31st October.

For Freight and Full Particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

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81, George's BuildingTelephone: Central 3155
Telegrams (Furness) 3155

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—via Singapore

Colombo, Sumatra and Port Said.

"PARIS MARU" ... Monday, 22nd Oct.

"RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES" ... via Saigon

Singapore, Colombo, Port Said and Oostende.

"CANADA MARU" (Call at Montevideo) ... Friday, 2nd Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

"BORNEO MARU" (Call at Penang) ... Friday, 5th Oct.

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Saturday, 30th Oct.

BANGKOK, SINGAPORE & PENANG.

"KISHU MARU" ... Tuesday, 2nd Oct.

CALCUTTA via Singapore & Hongkong.

"MALAY MARU" ... Friday, 19th Oct.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Wednesday, 3rd Oct.

NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.

"HAGUE MARU" ... Beginning of Oct.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama & Nagoya.

"INDO MARU" ... Tuesday, 9th Oct.

"AMUR MARU" ... Monday, 22nd Oct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.

"KAIYO MARU" ... Sunday, 7th Oct., 10 a.m.

"SUNO MARU" ... Sunday, 14th Oct., 10 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"FOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 11th Oct., 8 a.m.

TAKAO & KEELUNG.

"SOURABAYA MARU" ... Thursday, 4th Oct.

For further particulars please apply to—

OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA,
K. SUMA, Manager.

Central No. 4892.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KANGHAI"	On 2nd Oct. D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KANGHAI"	On 2nd Oct. Noon.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 3rd Oct. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 4th Oct. 10 a.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 4th Oct. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG"	On 6th Oct. D.L.
CHEFOO & NEWCHOW	"SHANSI"	On 6th Oct. D.L.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHERKIANG"	On 7th Oct. D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 7th Oct. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 7th Oct. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIVANGCHOW"	On 9th Oct. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Pakow), Tuesdays (via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tientsin). Cargo taken on through to all European and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Sandakan, & Aus. Ports
"TAIYUAN"	6th October.	11th October.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation. Electric Lights throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents. Telephone Central No. 38.

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FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S.B.	Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Arr. Los Angeles	Arr. San Francisco
"West Carmona"	...	4th Oct.	...	...
"Munro"	...	11th Oct.	...	...
"Munro"	...	25th Oct.	...	...
"Munro"	...	29th Oct.	...	...

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WRECKERS' CHALLENGE AND ATLANTIC OCEANIC PORTS, THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERSEAS POINTS.

TO SINGAPORE.

U.S.S.B.	Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Arr. Singapore
"West Cactus"	...	4th Oct.	...
"West Ivan"	...	6th Oct.	...
"West Ivan"	...	30th Oct.	...
"West Ivan"	...	31st Oct.	...

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

TO MANILA AND P. I. PORTS.

U.S.S.B.	Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Arr. Manila
"West Sequana"	...	31st Oct.	...
"West Sequana"	...	1st Nov.	...

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TAKING CARGO FOR GENOA, NAPLES, VENICE, TRIESTE AND ALL OTHER ITALIAN PORTS, ALSO CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LAYANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

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REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS 25%.

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S.S. "PIUMEL" ... sailing on or about 2nd Nov.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... sailing on or about 2nd Oct.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... sailing on or about 2nd Oct.

S.S. "PIUMEL" ... sailing on or about end of Nov.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

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S.S. "UMSINGA" ... sailing from Calcutta on or about 25th Sept.

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Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

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